SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1879.

THE ZULU WAR.

PREPARATIONS FOR AN ADVANCE.

THE following information has been received at the War Office from Lord Chelmsford (Madeira, 2nd May):—

Reorganised force, Crealock's Division, Lower Tugela: Buffs, 85th, 99th, 57th, 60th, 91st. Law, 10 guns, Naval Brigade; 4 guns, 500 mounted men, 2,000 natives. Newdigate's Division: 21st, 24th, 58th, 94th; Brown, 16 guns, Marshall's Cavalry Brigade attached. Wood's flying column: 13th, 90th, 600 mounted men, Tremlett's 5 guns, Reilly commanding Artillery. Harrison, Engineer, with me Nothing fresh from Zululand. I and Head-quarter Staff move to Utrecht. Clifford at base.

A long message was received at the Colonial Office on May 2 from Sir Bartle Frere, in which the High Commissioner gives a synopsis of his negotiations with the Boers, and announces the safe arrival of Colonel Pearson in Natal. No fresh fighting has occurred, and some time must necessarily elapse before any further advance into Zululand is attempted.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAPE TOWN, April 15, (*via* Madeira).

There is no news of importance from Natal. General Lord Chelmsford has arrived at Durban, and leaves for Pietermaritzburg on April 17. His lordship will proceed shortly afterwards to Dundee.

Most of the reinforcements have been landed, but it is not considered probable that a fresh advance into the enemy's country will be undertaken for some days.

On April 8 the colonial forces made an unsuccessful attempt to carry by storm the stronghold of Morosi, the Basuto chief who recently took up a hostile attitude towards the British. Read of the yeomanry, and Bowker of the Cape Mounted Rifles, and the son of the late Chief Moheeh were killed, and Captain Surmon and 22 men wounded in the assault.

The High Commissioner arrived at Pretoria on April 10, after having had a satisfactory interview with the Boers.

(*From the Daily News.*)

CAPE TOWN, April 15.

No military movement has occurred during the past week. Every nerve is being strained to complete the preparations for crossing the Tugela. The object in view is, whether it is possible before the winter grass is burnt in Zululand.

The Zulu people are reported to have entered the bush country with their women and cattle, and are building kraals. Some Tongas are said to have joined the Zulus.

The Governor of Pretoria is uncertain whether the difficulty with the Boers will be tided over.

The colonial forces have been repulsed in an attack on Morosi's stronghold, with a loss of 23 killed and wounded.

PIETERMARITZBURG, April 14.

Colonel Northey, of the 60th Rifles, and Captain Wynne, N.N.C., died from the wounds received at Gingihlovo.

Lord Chelmsford is still in Durban, and reviewed the 1st Dragoons and 17th Lancers on Saturday. They afterwards proceeded to Helpmakaar.

According to the statements of prisoners, if the affair at Kambula—intended to be a repetition of Isandula—had succeeded, Cetewayo would have achieved his purpose of clearing Zululand from the invading forces in that direction. The repulse is believed to be the most important event in the campaign.

The health record of the garrison from Ekowe is worse than at first reported.

Lord Chelmsford, conferring with three generals just arrived, intended to develope Grey Town, with base of operations near Middledrift. General Newdegate makes Grey Town his head-quarters. General Crealock takes command of lower column. Brigadier-General Pearson retains charge of a brigade, Major General Clifford commands the base of operations at Durban, the occurrence of raids being strongly guarded against.

The official report of the attack on Zlobane mountain now published says the Zulu army came in five columns, in the shape of horns. Mr. Lloyd, the political agent, is spoken of in the report as having displayed great courage; Hon. Campbell as having shown brilliant courage. Lieutenant Lysons and Private Fowler, 19th Regiment; Captain Barton, Lieutenant Williams, 58th; Piet Uys, Major Leet, 1-13th, are specially mentioned.

It is believed that the Zulus are mustering a large force to attack.

Prince Napoleon has joined Lord Chelmsford's staff.

(*From the "Times."*)

CAPE TOWN, April 16.

On receiving news of Lord Chelmsford's and Colonel Wood's successes Sir Bartle Frere sent congratulations to the General on the decisive victory gained. Lord Chelmsford had his horse shot under him at the battle of Gingihlovo.

Private accounts say that in the affair at the Zlobani mountains Colonel Weatherly fell gallantly fighting to the last, cutting down Zulus with his right hand while grasping his son, a young lad, with the other. Every man who fell was assegaied by the enemy.

On the following day 29th, 20,000 of Cetewayo's army attacked Colonel Wood's camp at Kambula, but received a most complete defeat. Our men fought with great stubbornness and valour, and the bodies of the enemy lay thick in the entrenchments. As they retreated Colonel Buller and his mounted men, in spite of the fatigue and excitement of the day before, followed them until nightfall, chasing them a distance of seven miles. Estimate of Zulu losses, killed and wounded, 5,000 or 7,000.

(*From the "Daily Telegraph."*)

FUNCHAL MADEIRA, May 2.

Your correspondent at the Cape writes:—"On April 13, Dubulmanzi and other chiefs, with a large armed following, proffered their submission to Lord Chelmsford, who promised them personal safety and the possession of their cattle; but, pending the termination of the war, that they should be located on British territory. John Dunn having pledged his word for their safety, the chiefs are expected in at once."

From Greytown your correspondent telegraphs:—"The head of the Intelligence Department has moved forward from here to meet representatives from Cetewayo himself, but the sincerity of his proposals is suspected."

Your correspondent at the Tugela telegraphs:—"Dunn has gone to Durban, as his presence at headquarters is thought necessary to secure the submission of the chiefs. Dunn's house beyond the Tugela has been destroyed by vagabond Zulus, and all his valuable manuscripts lost. Everything therefore portends an early peace, but meanwhile war operations are actively proceeding, and an advance on the King's kraal seems certain from Wood's direction whether peace is offered or not."

The following is a correct statement of an incident which occurred during the late fighting near Ekowe, and other accounts may be discredited:—"A false alarm was given during the night preceding the attack on Gingihlovo. Dunn's scouts fell back on a picket of the 60th Rifles, and all of them together on the laager, when the men in the trenches fired on them, killing five soldiers and three natives, and wounding eleven others. Lord Chelmsford's courage during the fight of the next day was conspicuous, walking along in front of the trenches directing the fire."

"April 14.

"John Dunn assures me that Cetewayo's pride is broken. Before the war he regarded the British as useful neighbours, but contemptible in strength, and partly from good feeling towards the British and partly from his incredulity of their ability to molest him, Cetewayo refused to molest us. Now, however, he sees his mistake, and provided he gets good terms personally he will come in.

"Some time ago a King's messenger was sent in with a letter and a flag of truce to Colonel Pearson, the man asking only for a guarantee of safety for other messengers who were following him, but Colonel Pearson, acting on general opinion, and especially the advice of a missionary, put the messenger in irons as a spy.

"Cetewayo is now sending men across the river higher up. Spies state that but for Isandula the Zulu's ammunition would have failed at the next fight. Prisoners say the attack on Gingihlovo was a mistake, the Zulus supposing that we were just leaving the laager and would be surprised amidst the confusion of starting. Owing to the badness of the road Helpmakaar has been abandoned, Dundee becoming the new base for Colonel Wood's (now Newdigate's) command.

"A universal hope is entertained here that Sir Bartle Frere's resignation will not be accepted. As regards Lord Chelmsford, every kindly allowance is made for his conduct of the war, but public opinion remains adverse as ever. The inadequacy of his staff, and the absence of any departmental system, is accepted by high military authorities here as sufficient for even a worse failure, but Lord Chelmsford's readiness to accept advice, and alter his plans accordingly, and his apparent inability to profit by experience, have lost him the confidence of all classes."

"April 15.

"There is a complete lull in active hostilities pending the completion of plans for the second stage of the campaign. Meanwhile the force on the Lower Tugela has been reorganised, with Major Crealock in command. It consists of five regiments of infantry, 500 mounted irregulars, 2,000 natives, and ten guns, under Law, and a naval brigade with four guns. The upper Tugela (Newdigate's command) is made up of four regiments of infantry, Marshall's Cavalry Brigade, and 16 guns.

"Brown is attached to Wood's flying column with two regiments of infantry, 500 mounted regulars, and six guns under Tremlett. Reilly commands all the artillery, and Harrison's engineers accompany Lord Chelmsford. Field and staff officers are needed, and also for the commissariat. Clifford remains at the base of operations. A steam vessel is going to Adelaide for ammunition. The Tugela is lower than it has been for two months.

"The Boers are still debating, and the position remains critical. The *Cape Times* of the 15th says: 'Sir Bartle Frere arrived at Pretoria, and drove through the Boer camp on his way. The camp is gradually dissolving, and Kruger's game is being played out. The Boers by coming and talking together, are beginning to arrive at the truth of the things reported. Sir Bartle Frere's interview with them has been most satisfactory, and the prospect of a settlement pleases all parties.'"

WITH COLONEL WOOD'S COLUMN.

(*From an Occasional Correspondent.*)

UTRECHT, TRANSVAAL, March 23.

THE great Oham, brother of Cetewayo, has at last given himself up, and is now located in a kraal about a mile from this town. He arrived here on Friday last. He is a good-humoured looking man, rather tall, and very stout, weighing at least 20 stone. He seems at present rather downcast, and dislikes moving away from Utrecht, but Mr. Rudolph, acting for Sir Garnet, appears, received imperative orders from Colonel Wood to move Oham and his followers further away from the frontier. About mid-day on Friday all his wives, concubines, and followers (nearly all of the last were women), came in a very long line as they defiled past the crowd of soldiers and others who came to see them. As the women wear scarcely any dress except a very slight network sheet or garment fastened over the right shoulder, it was impossible to distinguish the wives from the others as far as any outward appearances went. However, the principal wives walked first, and seemed to be fairly comfortable. While the others were better looking, stouter, and younger. Alma Tadema should be out here to draw another model; but the black skin might be a novelty in the Royal Academy. The menials carried small bundles of mats, foot stools, cooking utensils, or firewood. Not more than 30 men accompanied the party; the women numbered about 300.

Oham states that his men will all come in when they can elude Umbelini, who watches them carefully, as they are hidden away in caves in different parts of the country he seems to know and the Fever River. Those who are at the front say they want to fight for Colonel Wood, and hope they will be kept with the column. So for the present they are allowed to retain their arms. There is no doubt, however, that several of Oham's people fought against us on that memorable day at Isandula, and now that they have delivered their wives and children, their halt, blind, and infirm fathers and mothers over to our safe keeping, it is very possible that they will change sides again. This is the sickly season here for both men and animals, the doctors are very busy and have to get more hospital huts ready for the men. But in a few weeks the sickness will decrease. Several horses and mules belonging to the Government have died within the last week. It is strange that nothing can be done to stop this dreadful scourge in this country. The farmers themselves are to blame for not encouraging some good veterinary surgeon to settle amongst them.

It is expected that about three or four of the regiments which arrived from England will join our column for this will become a very important place. The few shopkeepers who are here have already made fortunes, and seem to be quite careless as to whether they lay in anything more. The commandant has forbidden the soldiers to enter any of the shops, as it was believed that the number of cases of drunkenness and the signs of tippling which were only too evident in the camp, originated in these white men's shops.

A court of inquiry has been sitting at Luneberg to investigate the cause of the recent massacre of from 40 to 50 men, which took place near the camp, but the result of the investigation has not yet been made public. Every one here, however, believes that sufficient precaution against a surprise had not been taken by the commanding officer, and it was thought that a small body of men ought not to have been left for three or four days without a reinforcement, particularly as the enemy were known to be in the neighbourhood. However, time will tell.

WHITE PRISONERS WITH CETYWAYO.

STATEMENTS BY ZULU PRISONERS.

(*Special Correspondent of the Standard.*)

CAPE TOWN (via Madeira), APRIL 15.

By the mail steamer German, which has arrived here, no details are yet at hand concerning the disaster at Zlobane Mountain. It is generally supposed that the affair was the result of over-daring caused by previous bold and successful raids.

Colonel Weatherley was last seen cutting down Zulus, while with his left hand he held his son, a lad of fourteen.

Public meetings are being held in all quarters, and the expression of perfect confidence in the policy of Sir Bartle Frere is unanimous. On this subject there is no division of opinion in South Africa.

Sir Bartle arrived at Pretoria on the 10th, and had a most enthusiastic reception. The report that his Excellency had been captured and would be held as a hostage by the Boers is a ridiculous canard.

The death of Piet Uys is regarded as a national calamity. He had rendered invaluable service to Colonel Wood, and his advice was justly considered of the highest importance.

The England and Spain arrived at Durban on the 9th, and the Dragoons safely disembarked.

Major General Clifford is appointed to the Staff. General Marshall will command the Cavalry, and General Crealock will join the Tugela column.

Colonels Wood and Pearson are appointed Brigadier Generals, and have been gazetted to commands.

The advance will take place in three columns to Tugela.

Natal papers of the 14th contain a letter stating that two white prisoners are at the King's Kraal.

All the prisoners describe the defeat as a great one, but say that the young men will meet and fight again.

One of the Zulu prisoners speaks English perfectly, and says that he distinctly saw three white prisoners, who he fancied were officers, in the King's kraal.

A repulse of our troops in Basutoland is reported, and with it is feared, a loss of 24 on our side. The Cape Mounted Rifles and yeomanry are said to have behaved splendidly.

The bodies of the British troops slaughtered at Isandula still remain unburied.

Active preparations are being made for the advance.

COLONEL WOOD'S TWO BATTLES.

(*Natal Mercury*, April 9.)

THE true story of Zlobane and Kambula, as told with much fulness of detail by our correspondent at Colonel Wood's camp, is matched for intensity of interest by few narratives in history. Expectation is continuously quickened as the tale advances, and attention never once flags until the victorious end is reached. It was, as we believed, a deliberate purpose on Cetywayo's part to overwhelm both columns; but he found himself met, on this occasion, by superior strategy, and foiled by a stubbornness of resistance for which he could not have been prepared. The expedition against Zlobane was evidently intended to divert the attention of the Zulus from Etshowe, and by weakening the opposing forces in that direction to facilitate the relief of the garrison. Had the relieving column not left Fort Tenedos when it did, on the morning of the 29th, the day when Kambula was attacked, it is more than probable that a no less determined assault would have been made upon Colonel Pearson, with what result it is difficult to doubt, though the loss on our side must have been considerable. As it was, the advance of Lord Chelmsford's column appears to have drawn off the attention of Dabulamanzi's army, which, when it came to fight, did so with the disheartening knowledge that the main body had been defeated.

The attack upon Zlobane from first to last was a matter of very hard fighting. When they found that they could not drive our men back from the mountain, the Zulus no doubt determined to annihilate them as they came down, and in the case of Colonel Weatherley's corps they well nigh succeeded in doing so. It is very clear that they are making the utmost use of their captured rifles and ammunition, and the latter is probably being fired away. We do not gather that our force had any spell of rest throughout the whole of the expedition, and it is marvellous that those who escaped were able to fight as they did on the following day. Their spirit seems to have been indomitable, and the deeds of heroism performed on those two days may well kindle pride and admiration. Piet Uys, it appears, fell while attempting to save the life of his young son, an incident which sadly recalls a like episode, in the tragical events of forty years ago, when the son of another Uys—and probably the brother of the late Commandant—was killed by the side of his father, whom he refused to abandon; but no less pleasing is it to hear that Colonel Wood succeeded in burying the bodies of Captain Campbell and Mr. Lloyd, although under fire of the enemy all the time. Col. Weatherley's misfortunes are due to his having chosen a bad point of exit from the mountain, and as he was isolated from the rest of the force, we hear less about the fate of his hapless corps.

The happy chance which apprised Colonel Wood out of the mouth of a native that his camp would be attacked at given time, undoubtedly contributed much to the success of the resistance, but the fact does not in any way diminish the credit that is due to the Commander of the Column and the gallantry of his plans and arrangements. Everything appears to have been thought of beforehand, even to the provision of an abundant water-supply. Nothing could exceed the vigour and obstinacy of the Zulu attack, which came down by the bullets and shells that rained into them from the camp, they came on and on, and returned again and again to the onslaught. At one time it was feared that our lines might be broken, but its continuity was preserved, and the enemy received any such calamity, and the enemy was at last forced to flee. Then came the horsemen's hour. Remembering the slaughter of their comrades on the day before, and of their own narrow escape then, they pursued the shattered forces of the Zulus miles and miles over the bare and open country, determined that the lesson taught by the defeat should be as severe and enduring as possible. If it be true that the attack was urged on by the younger men, contrary to the wishes of the older men and of the leaders, the importance of our victory cannot be overrated. We are not surprised to hear it rumoured that Tyangwayo has abandoned Cetywayo's cause as hopeless. If the claim of invincibility be destroyed, the secret and charm of the despot's powers has vanished, and the defection of his older counsellors may reasonably be anticipated. It would be quite premature to suppose, however, that the Zulus have been defeated. There are reserved forces that have not yet been called into action, and the first successes of the King have still to be blotted out by a sufficient number of reverses. He has discovered, also, the weak points in his regiments—the defects in our movements and organisation. Surprises may effect what numbers and valour fail to do, and it will be our business to guard against them.

No further active operations during the week have to be recorded; but we have had the pleasure of welcoming back many of the defenders of Etshowe. They all look none the worse for their privations and imprisonment; for each ship to the camp was. Owing to careful management, and to the supplies of green corn and pumpkins, obtained from native gardens in the vicinity, there were still several days supplies of food in camp when relief arrived. The want of active employment told more upon the bottom than on the handful of mounted men, about forty in all, who were left in camp. These last had more than enough at times to do in patrolling, foraging, and scouting. Discipline was very strictly maintained, and flogging was not unknown; some of the volunteers even being threatened with that old world and very demoralising form of punishment. The situation, however, was so precarious that nothing short of complete subordination and unity of action on the part of all in the camp would suffice to avert the possibility of disaster. General Pearson and his men may have the satisfaction of feeling that their presence at Etshowe during the last two months has done much to distract and divert the Zulus during the time that we were waiting for reinforcements. Their return to Natal with ranks so little thinned by the ravages of either disease or the enemy, is a fact which a few weeks ago we should not venture to contemplate.

The results of the first Zulu campaign which may be said to have closed with the return of General Pearson's column from Etshowe, may be thus summed up:—Our forces entered Zululand in three columns, between the 8th and the 12th of January. Lord Chelmsford's column was the first to engage the enemy, and the skirmishing attack upon, and seizure of, Sirayo's stronghold at the Ngutu mountain, armed with rifles, was with little opposition on the enemy's part, and little loss of life on our side, inspired, no doubt, a sense of undue confidence in Lord Chelmsford and his officers, which led up to the disaster at Isandhlwana, on the 22nd. The General commanding returned to the column and his forces scrupulously within the limits of the frontier, not venturing to organise any attempt to revisit the field of the massacre, or to inspect, or identify, or bury the slain. Colonel Pearson's, No. 1 column, marched on to Etshowe, having most successfully defeated the enemy at Inyesane, and he remained there entrenched and fortified without any attempt at attack or serious interference on the part of the enemy, until he was finally relieved on April 3, by Lord Chelmsford himself. This operation was not accomplished without a vigorous engagement with the enemy, who attacked the relieving column in force, at daybreak of the 2nd, only to be driven off precipitately after over an hour's sharp fighting. General Wood, who was cut short in the middle of a successful movement at the Zlobane Mountain, has since the 24th kept within the lines of his fortified camp at Kambula. During the interval, however, the mounted men at his disposal have made several successful and useful movements against positions held by the enemy, the destruction of the Bagulisini military kraal, and the release of Oham's people being the most important. The massacre of over sixty officers and soldiers at the Intombe, belonging to No. 5 column, deepened the gloom which disaster at Isandhlwana to No. 3 column had cast over General Wood's force placed, as it was, half way between those localities. The good fortune which had so far attended this column failed it, however, at the Zlobane mountain, where ninety gallant officers and men met their end. In this case, as elsewhere, the severity of the loss was enhanced by the position and capacity of many of the slain no less than by their numbers. The death of Piet Uys is in itself a great calamity which cannot be too bitterly deplored. Colonel Weatherley, Captain Campbell, Mr. Lloyd, and Captain Stricenstron were also men whose qualities as leaders will be sorely missed. They were well avenged, however, the day after, when two-thirds of the whole Zulu army threw itself upon the camp at Kambula, and for four hours fought desperately to overwhelm and destroy it, only to be driven off in precipitate fight, and to be pursued seven or eight miles, as far as light permitted the chase to be continued. According to the statements of prisoners, this was intended to be a repetition of the operation at Isandhlwana; and had it succeeded, Cetywayo would have achieved his purpose of clearing Zululand from invading forces in that direction. We see no reason to modify our belief that this repulse will prove to have been the most important event in the campaign. The last event of especial interest that has been recorded was the relief of Etshowe on April 3, and the return to the Tugela of General Pearson, with his column, on the 7th April. The health record of the garrison, though serious enough, is not nearly so bad as we had apprehend; four officers and twenty-six men having died during the period of confinement. Intermittent fever and dysentery were the most common complaints, and had relief not come when it did, a much graver tale would have had to be told.

So much for the past. About the future we cannot speak with certainty. It is quite possible that after conference with the distinguished generals who have come from England to him, Lord Chelmsford may modify the plan of operations understood to have been adopted by him when at the Tugela. This plan contemplated the establishment of two—if not three—strongly fortified camps or "laagers" near the Matikuta and Inyezane rivers respectively, at which large garrisons of infantry, and about 700 irregular mounted men would be maintained. These positions would not only cover the northern side of the lower border, but would also prevent the Zulus from occupying for grazing purposes the favourite coast pasture-land of Zululand. Another powerful camp was to be formed at Doornberg, a very commanding point, just over the Buffalo in Utrecht district, while General Wood's column after being shortly reinforced with cavalry and artillery, was to push on in an easterly direction to the King's kraal. We believe, however, that it is intended to develop the Greytown base of operations near the middle drift. This is no doubt deemed necessary for the due defence of the important and well-stocked country of Umvoti, which lies peculiarly exposed to raids whenever the river goes down, as it must do soon. It is rumoured that Major-General Newdigate will make his headquarters at Greytown, while Major-General Crealock takes command of the lower column in Zululand, Brigadier-General Pearson retaining charge of a brigade. Major-General Clifford commands the base of operations at Durbar, together with the line of communication to and beyond the northern border. It is obviously a matter of paramount importance that the occurrence of raids should be guarded against now that the approach of the dry season will soon result in the subsidence of the Tugela, to whose overflowing condition the colony owes its safety during the past three months.

SUPPORT TO SIR BARTLE FRERE.

The meeting at Port Elizabeth was no less orderly than unanimous. The speeches were most ardent in their expressions of support to Sir Bartle Frere. "The meeting held in the Town Hall," says the *Telegraph*, "on Tuesday evening was a singular contrast to that lately held in Capetown for the same object. With us the Mayor, who occupied the chair, had little or no trouble in performing his duties, which consisted merely in putting a series of acceptable resolutions to an enthusiastic and unanimous meeting." The leading men and representatives of Port Elizabeth were amongst the speakers. Mr. Kirkwood, among other good things, said:—

"But the Natal people remained satisfied, believing their kaffirs would always prove loyal; but Sir Bartle Frere saw through the whole of this. He saw that with this vast alien population of half a million of Zulus, and with another half a million of kaffirs between us and Natal and with another million of Kaffirs in the Transvaal, where there are no more than 30,000 white population altogether, he saw that, surrounded as Natal was with such an enormous mass of barbarism, and while a great power like the Zulus existed, there was no hope for peace, and that that power was using every effort to bribe all the other native tribes to rebellion against the white man, and that Cetywayo was only biding his own time for action, he determined to strike at the Zulus, because while Cetywayo's power remained unbroken there was no possible hope for the white people of Natal (hear, hear). Now that, he apprehended, was the Governor's policy, which was forced upon him by a strong and stern necessity. And that policy was his (Mr. Kirkwood's) policy, and he believed it was our policy, and that the only sensible man in the colony—[cheers]—the suppression of the chieftainship of the black races and the putting in its place of British supremacy (loud cheers). In this policy Sir Bartle Frere had been backed up by the Ministry, and as to those who challenge that policy, we shall for our own part, repel their efforts with indignation; but on the part of the Governor we shall repel them with scorn (loud cheers.) To put the resolution to you it is plain and in few words. It is one which I can recommend to you with the utmost confidence. I think it is every man's duty to raise his voice in support of Sir Bartle Frere, so high that, even if it was his last gasp, he should still try to lift it up in support of him (great cheering)."

Mr. Geard, another legislator, made the following genial and generous reference to our own men:—"While sympathising with the motion passed for Her Majesty's Queen, he thought they ought to have said in their resolution that a large measure of thanks was due to the volunteers of this country—to the volunteers of Natal—for the great sacrifices they had made in assisting Sir Bartle Frere to carry out his policy, and although this was not expressed in the resolution, he was sure it had the hearty sympathy of the meeting (cheers)."

The meeting held in Durban on the 3rd, was fitly followed up by that which took place in Maritsburg on the 7th, when the citizens spoke out their minds with no less unanimity in support of the policy pursued by Sir Bartle Frere in securing the subjugation of Zululand. In the capital, as at the seaport, the unanimity of public sentiment was emphasized by the presence of one dissentient. Considering how close Maritsburg is to Bishopstowe, this agreement of opinion is significant and heartening. The resolution passed was as follows:—"That this meeting expresses its full concurrence in the policy pursued by His Excellency the High Commissioner, in regard to the Zulu question, and is of opinion that only by such policy will a secure and future peace and safety of South Africa." Whatever may be the verdict finally passed upon his measures by the parliament and people of England, Sir Bartle Frere will at any rate be sustained by the conviction that South Africa is altogether on his side.

We are yet without news of the High Commissioner's arrival at Pretoria. He had reached Standerton in the Transvaal when the last mail left, and by this time is no doubt at the capital. The Boers, who are still in meeting at Kleinfontein, are said to be getting more moderate in tone, and there are reports of a division amongst them. Firmness and conciliation will yet smooth the work their way with these people, whose hostile attitude is due more to misguidance and misrepresentation than to any truculence of disposition on their own part. The arrival of reinforcements, and the two defeats suffered by the Zulus, will doubtless have their effect upon the more violent of their number, while the heroic death in the battle field of their veteran compatriot Piet Uys, will do much to win over the sympathy of the older men. This sad incident will recall to the minds of Pretorius, Kruger, Meis, and other survivors of the expatriated founders of the republic, the struggle of their early days, when they won back to the rule of peace and order the devasted territory of Natal. Piet Uys will not have died in vain should the memories of his death move his fellow-countrymen to look with kindlier eyes upon the power on whose side he fought. May the life of that "true patriot" prove to have been spent in advancing the cause of South African union, no less than in behalf of South African civilisation.

NOTES WITH THE RELIEF COLUMN.

THE ENGAGEMENT AT GINGINHLOVO.

SUCCESSFUL RETURN OF COLONEL PEARSON.

(*Correspondent of the Natal Mercury.*)

It will be remembered that on the 29th March a large force of nearly 6,000 troops of all arms marched from Fort Tenedos, with the avowed purpose of relieving Etshowe, under all circumstances and at all risks. This force the General commanded himself, and every arrangement was made which care, forethought, and experience might suggest. The force was composed of Wolseley's best troops of the service, and consisted of the 57th, 60th, 91st and part of the 99th regiments, whose head-quarters were at Etshowe. There were also two companies of the Buffs, whose head-quarters were also at Etshowe. Major Barrow's mounted infantry, the naval brigades of the Shah, Boadicea, and Tenedos with two guns, two Gatlings, 84 rocket tubes, the 4th and 5th battalions of the Natal Native Contingent, and several mounted irregulars troops of natives and colonial horse, made up the whole complement of 6,000. The wagon convoy numbered about 120, and was well arranged as to order and number.

A start was made early on that morning at daylight, and the column laagered for the night on the Inyoni River. I must not forget to mention that John Dunn with over a hundred of his men accompanied us throughout, and rendered the greatest service. On Sunday the 30th we moved on to the Amatikulu, and on Monday to a spot about 3 miles further on, the passing of the river having taken a long time and detained us, so that a longer trek was impracticable. Another move was made on Tuesday, when we arrived at some hills which border the Inyezane Valley on the south; on one of these, not half a mile from a large military kraal of the enemy which had been burnt, a site was selected for our fourth entrenched lager. Up to this time no bodies of the enemy had been seen, but on this day both the mounted patrols and scouts saw a few here and there. News had been received the evening previous that a large force of the enemy was marching down along the border towards us, and an attack might be made at any time. Every arrangement was therefore made, and precautions were doubled, to be prepared at any time, during either the night or the day.

Our now famous camp in the Ginginglovo was constructed with some care, and was 150 yards square. This calculation had been made by the staff as giving plenty of room for 2,000 cattle, &c., and two men to each square yard, the natives being placed in position behind them, and between the wagons and the trenches. We had a false alarm at about eight o'clock in the evening, when the men all stood to their arms for some time. After this subsided nothing of interest occurred until daylight, when our mounted natives and scouts went out to begin their usual day's work of scouring the country round about. A little before six, shots were heard down the valley towards the river, and it was seen that a lot of our men were falling back, firing steadily while so doing, and immediately after two large columns of the enemy were seen coming down the Inyezane hills while one came round the left by the Amatikula bush, and another smaller one from the direction of the old military kraal. In ten minutes' time our laager was completely surrounded and the attack began. The enemy came up with a rush to within three or four hundred yards of our position, being favoured in many places by the nature of the ground. They then scattered more, and advanced skirmishing, under a hot fire, to about one hundred yards of the laager, all round. Unfortunately there was plenty of long grass and bushes to shelter them, and as they lay down immediately after firing, our men were not able to dislodge them. The engagement now became general, and a heavy fusilade from both sides was kept up for an hour and a half, with slight losses on our side, and doubtful ones on the other.

The Gatlings, both 9-pounder guns and rocket tubes were all in action, and added to the men in the trenches some good work was done by men, non-combatants, who had rifles and took up positions on the wagons, picking off kafirs whenever they showed themselves. The General and staff throughout the whole action were constantly round and round the trenches encouraging the men and telling them to fire steadily and low. Lord Chelmsford was not mounted, but his staff were. Colonel Crealock was slightly wounded in the arm, and lost a horse, and Capt. Molyneux had two horses shot under him, Lieut. Milner had a bullet through his clothes. At about half-past seven the mounted men and those of the Native Contingent were got ready to charge and drive the enemy from their positions in the grass, and upon a cheer being given, out they went driving the Zulus before them. In a few cases the enemy when retiring fired upon their pursuers, but as a general rule they fled as fast as they could in all directions, and after being chased four miles, large and disjointed masses of them were seen in the distance, going over the surrounding hills, to our front, left, and right. A good many assembled together on some of the hills, and quietly waited to see what followed, but after receiving a few shells amongst them, they cleared out for good. They commenced the work of securing the surrounding ground for dead bodies, wounded men, and firearms. Until we had been at this for some time we had no idea what number we had killed; but as 473 were found in heaps within four hundred yards of the laager, we were in hopes that their losses had been pretty severe. This idea was confirmed when three hundred more bodies were also found within a centre of 1000 yards. Preparations were then made during the rest of the day for an early start next morning, with a flying column, which was intended to go through to Etshowe in one day, and return the next. The laager was altered to suit the reduced garrison, and the evening passed through quietly. Early next morning the flying column started, and consisted of the 57th, 60th, and 91st regiments, with about 100 of the naval brigade, John Dunn's scouts, and some mounted men. We reached the Inyezane at about 11, and as the men came in sight, cheer after cheer from the hill behind which lay Etshowe. Colonel Pearson, who had been communicated with regularly by the heliograph, came on to meet the General by the new road with 500 of his men, and then turned round and went back again with the General. The head of our column got to Etshowe about seven, and came in straggling order until about midnight. The temporary camp of our relieving column was placed over the little stream beyond the camp, on a hill behind which lay Etshowe. Colonel Pearson, who had been communicated with regularly by the heliograph, came on to meet the General by the new road with 500 of his men, and then turned round and went back again with the General. The head of our column got to Etshowe about seven, and came in straggling order until about midnight. The temporary camp of our relieving column was placed over the little stream beyond the camp, on a hill behind which lay Etshowe. The garrison had got everything ready to depart in the morning, and moved off after noon. The General with the mounted men went out a few miles on the Landrost's large kraal belonging to Dabulamanzi, who was present on the hill above and witnessed his men's destruction. Col. Pearson's force laagered that evening about five miles from Etshowe, the next on the Amatikulu, Sunday, at the Mgoni where a convoy of goods waggons met us, and early on Monday morning they all reached Fort Tenedos without the loss of a single man. The General bivouacked on Friday evening near Etshowe Fort, and left early next day passing Colonel Pearson's column on the road, but just after turning off to the left, so as to reach our lagger at Ginginhlovo by a short cut over the Myansane, lower down. His column was not able to reach the lager the same day, and had again to bivouac for the time in a very bad position. At about 8-30 on Sunday morning, a picket of the 60th Rifles thought they saw some figures moving about in the dim light and fired at them. Some of Dunn's scouts who were in front obtained what is a great measure owing to my subordinates, I penned the following lines:—"I need not trouble you with the names of my military staff, but I am anxious to bring under your notice the name of Mr. Lloyd, who has been of the greatest assistance to me. To personal courage and energy, he adds a knowledge of the Zulus, their language and character, and every attribute of a humane English "gentleman." Yesterday he showed great courage and devotion. His Excellency knew Captain the Honorable R. Campbell. He was an excellent staff officer, both in the field and as regards office work, and having shown the most brilliant courage, lost his life in performing a most gallant feat. Though he fell, success was gained by the gallantry and conduct of Lieut. Lysons and Private Fowler, 90th Light Infantry.

Captain Barton commanding Frontier Light Horse, was always most forward in every fight and was as humane as he was brave. On the 20th January, one of Lunsabe's men, whom Captain Barton wished to take prisoner instead of killing him, fired at Captain Barton within two yards, the powder marking his face. When last seen on the 28th inst. he was carrying on his horse a wounded man. Lieutenant Williams, 58th Regiment, came out for transport duties. I nominated him as staff officer to Wood's Irregulars, and he evinced on this as on previous occasions marked courage.

Mr. Piet Uys gave on the 28th a fine example to his men, as he always did, and remaining behind to see them safe down the mountain, was surrounded and assegaied. On the eve of the engagement I undertook, in the name of the Imperial Government, that if Mr. Uys fell, I would watch over the interests of his children. I trust that His Excellency the Lieutenant-General and Resident in Zululand will thoroughly support my promise.

Colonel Buller naturally says nothing about his own conduct, but I hear from the men that it was by his grand courage and cool head that nearly all the dismounted men were saved. His services to this column are invaluable. I desire to bring to the notice of His Excellency the General Officer Commanding the names of those officers Colonel Buller mentions.

I append a list of the killed and wounded as far as I have been able to obtain the particulars, and I will forward a correct list later.

I have, &c.,
EVELYN WOOD, Colonel.

I accidently omitted the name of Major Leet, 1-13th Light Infantry, who showed the most distinguished courage in helping on a dismounted officer at the imminent risk of his own life. I should mention that Major Leet sprained his knee six weeks ago, and can walk only with great difficulty.

Correct copy, but not verified.

E. W.

R. A. KNOX, Esq.

THE ATTACK ON THE CAMP.

(*Natal Colonist.*)

With Col. Wood's Column, Camp Kambula, Zululand, 31st March, 1879.

About 9 a.m. on the 29th March, we discerned from the distance of ten miles, the horns of the impi which had nearly succeeded in encircling Col. Wood's mounted party at the Zlobane mountain on the day previous, extending for miles around the country adjacent to Kambula Hill, with the intention of surrounding us. They were for upwards of four hours executing their manœuvres, marching at a very slow pace, I suppose so as they would be fresh when once in position to charge up the hill and engage us. We noticed the left horn of the enemy were seen marching towards the direction of Butler Spruit for over three hours before their right horn made their appearance, and we all came to the conclusion they were marching to attack that place; but about 1 p. m. we observed the left horn making a rapid advance to the right of the Kambula Hill, facing Blood River. Orders were then given out immediately to eat our dinners with all the haste we could, the left horn of the enemy being then at a distance of five miles. Against the time we finished dinner, this horn was drawing pretty nigh, everything being ready to give them a warm reception. The alarm sounded; every tent without the laager was lowered in the twinkling of an eye; we then charged for the wagons, took up our positions on top, and some underneath the waggons; boxes of ammunition were opened, and a plentiful supply was got ready to greet them on their disastrous adventure.

We then perceived the right horn advancing in great haste, over a gently rising hill, the left horn halting at a distance of three miles of the laager, occupied by the 1-13th Light Infantry, allowing the right horn to engage the left of the laager, occupied by the 90th regiment, L. I.

The right horn having advanced to a distance of two miles to the left of the laager and fort, a mounted party went out to meet them with a few shots, amidst the hearty cheers of the Imperial troops. Having exchanged some shots with one another, the enemy became too numerous, causing the auxiliary forces to retreat inside the laager. The right horn thereupon commenced their attack in earnest, at a distance of 700 yards, but a tremendous fire was kept up by the 90th L.I., and the Artillery pouring shell into their midst; the companies in the fort, consisting of two companies 1-13th L. I., and one company 90th L. I., with two field-pieces, also keeping up a destructive fire all around, and retarding their progress.

To the rear of the laager, a body of the enemy gained the top of the hill, about 300 yards off, and kept up a tremendous fire on a portion of the 3th L. I. defending that part of the laager, the 13th returning the compliment with such an effective fire as made many of them bite the dust, and caused them to beat a hasty retreat. At the same time, the guns under Mr. Black, R.A. (a very brave officer, and one who made a tremendous havoc among the Zulus), were in play on the enemy, also two guns under the command of Major Tremlett (another brave officer), the four guns under the cover of the 13th L.I., keeping up so destructive a fire of shot and shell of all sorts, as paralysed the movements of the Zulus, and caused a panic throughout their army. It is estimated that their strength was between 25,000 to 30,000 men, which, at the first off-set, caused no little alarm among our troops, considering our small force of 2,000 white men to oppose such vast legions. All the Native Contingent scampered off to the neighbouring hills, and I can assure you we were glad to get rid of such rubbish, for they would only have been in the way. The Basutos (who acted bravely, indeed), together with a small party of Fingoes, were the only lot who stood true to our side—the latter body did not play any prominent part in this action. The Zulus thought they had nothing to do but throw out their horns, and it is the opinion of all that the reason they kept back their left horn to the distance they did, was this, they probably

tion apparently was, if the right horn could have managed it, to draw us out, and the left horn should then advance up the ravine, and gaining the summit of the hill, charge and take possession of the wagons, thereby hemming us in in the open field, which would have ended in the wholesale butchering of our troops. But Colonel Wood was not to be caught in a trap this time. If the Zulus thought they had nothing else to do but hem us in in the same way as they did the unfortunate men at Isandhlwana and on Zlobane Mountain, they were never so much taken in before, and they found to their cost that the attack they made on the "light division" was a most disastrous one. Isandhlwana was avenged with a determined and terrible massacre of the Zulus from all quarters, some thousands having fallen from the most destructive fire imaginable from our more than brave little force; they could not stand it any longer but took to flight in all directions, our troops giving lusty cheers, while G and F companies 1-13th charged them down the ravine at the point of the bayonet, hurling them headlong into holes, crevices, nooks, and corners of every description. At the same time the field-pieces were throwing case shot, shrapnell, &c., into the midst of the retreating bodies of Zulus, causing great destruction of life.

On the following morning three or four bodies only were found on their side, while on the side the 13th Light Infantry defended the ground was strewn with bodies, most of the bullets taking effect on their heads and blowing their brains out. After the battle terminated I took a walk for the distance of a mile to the old camping ground near the hill, and the trenches were full of killed from the shells bursting. It was the most ghastly sight ever seen; some bodies the entrails were torn out of by the shells. Several were shot in the act of throwing their assegais and firing their rifles, and retained the same positions when shot. The frightful appearances of those killed would make the most hard-hearted man's blood creep. Words cannot convey to those who are miles away, and never saw such a sight the awful spectacle presented to the eyes of the observer. One thing, we have avenged the blood of those brave comrades spilt by them. Many a man that took part in the massacre has been blown to pieces without mercy. Several hundred rifles and well sharpened assegais have been captured; also belts, pouches and ammunition taken from the poor 24th Regiment have fallen into our hands.

I have not seen at present any of the Martini-Henry rifles captured. It is supposed those that got shot others took their rifles from and threw their own old firelocks away. It is certain that the most shots fired were Martini-Henry bullets; they kept up a tremendous fire during the engagements. I wonder a great number on our side were not killed, as thousands of bullets were continually flying over our heads, but they generally fired high. I must say with truth that the Zulus are as brave and determined a race of people as any British army need wish to be opposed to. I never thought such bravery and defiance existed in any savage army; they are really worthy of praise and admiration for such undaunted courage. As morning approached a shot was fired by one of the outposts at a Zulu who stole in to carry away a command of his that was killed. The alarm was sounded, everyone was in position in a moment and expecting an attack. We held this position until dawn of day, and seeing no sight of the enemy the "desperes" sounded and all hands returned to their tents as soon as the cause of the firing was ascertained. The sentry succeeded in killing the kafir. We expect an attack every night and information has been received in camp that the same army are gathering together again on the opposite mountain with that intention. We are all on the alert for their approach.

All of Cetewayo's crack regiments were at this attack, they are fine young men and unmarried, there were very few married men among the slain. I think they have received a lesson they will not forget for some time. The wagon drivers had no faith whatever in the English when they saw the impi advancing, they thought everyone would be massacred; but when the impi were in full retreat, they all commenced dancing and exclaiming 'English macabs' and are beginning to put more trust in us now, after defeating the enemy. They got behind the wagons and gave no assistance, while the contingent scampered over the hills, which moment seemed to please the troops highly as they consider them in their way a nuisance.

Colonel Gilbert deserves great credit for the manner in which he had the wagons defended, in Colonel Wood's absence on the previous day, in case of an attack. He was also very cool when under fire and giving orders. I must say that both he and Colonel Wood showed excellent judgment in making an impregnable defence against the attacking army.

Several spies were brought into the camp on the 30th inst. They were marched around the dead bodies of the enemy, to see if they could identify any chiefs who might have fallen, but they did not seem to recognise any of their men. We expect to be reinforced by five companies of the 80th, from Utrecht, in a few days.

I am informed that the number of killed or missing in the two days' engagements are 104 killed and fifty wounded. Major Hackett is lying dangerously wounded, and not expected to live long.

Yesterday I received intelligence to the effect that on the sides of the Zlobane Mountain, the ground was black with the dead bodies of those wounded at the battle of Kambula, who had managed to reach the mountainous places and that in what remained of the Zulu force that attacked us, great disorder prevailed amongst them, terminating in separation from one another.

It is stated that they broke up in several small bodies and moved off in different directions, some taking route to the Diamond and Gold Fields. If this account be true, I think it will have a speedy effect on the whole Zulu nation in terminating this war.

This news was brought in by one of Col. Weatherley's men, who managed to escape from the Zlobane Mountain, after being hid in a cave for two days, by gaining this camp the day after the attack on Kambula.

Another of Weatherley's men succeeded into camp after being hid in the same place. He arrived late last night, and the authorities here tried to gain some information, but without effect. The poor fellow could not speak a word, he was nearly at death's door, the haggard worn face told tales of hard privation. As soon as he comes round a bit, I dare say they will gain some information from him.

I don't believe that the impi which attacked us can have dispersed to their several homes as stated by that man of Colonel Weatherley's corps, as we are making immediate preparations on an extensive scale to oppose another attack; it is my opinion they are going to muster a stronger force to attack us.

It is rumoured in camp that all our ammunition is running short, which causes the greatest anxiety imaginable; it is said there are only enough rounds to withstand a two-days' seige; if it is true, I must say we stand a very poor chance of success in case we don't shortly get a plentiful supply up.

There have been so many funerals since the day of the engagement, that it has cast a gloom over every one in camp. They have nearly succeded in burying the dead in the vicinity of the camp, but I hear there are so many bodies of the fallen Zulus lying about the veldt at the distance of two-and-a-half miles from camp that it will take a long time to bury all of them. Now and then we get a sniff of the stench wafted towards the camp whenever the breeze blows from that direction. We had a heavy shower of rain yesterday, which was very acceptable, as it washed the brains and pools of blood that were saturating the ground down the hill and ravine, making the air smell a little sweeter.

THE ENGAGEMENT AT KAMBULA.

Return of casualties which occured to the 90th Light Infantry in the engagement at Kambula: 2nd Lieut. Bright, killed; Major Hackett, wounded dangerously in head; Lieut. Smith, wounded slightly in arm; ten non-commissioned officers and men killed.

THE HEALTH OF THE TROOPS AT ETSHOWE.

When the garrison at Etshowe was relieved there were 37 patients in the hospital and 74 outside, suffering from typhoid and other fever. The losses had been 4 officers and 26 men since they had been beleaguered. The only officers now suffering from illness are Lieut. Thirkhill of the 88th regiment and Capt. Wynne of the Royal Engineers, both of whom are in the hospital at Fort Pearson. Capt. Jackson of the 3rd Buffs, who at one time was seriously indisposed, has, we are glad to learn, recovered. Our Local Volunteers are all well and look as "fit" as can be.

WITH COLONEL WOOD'S COLUMN.

ZLOBANE AND KAMBULA.

(*Correspondent of the Natal Mercury*).

Kambula Camp, April 1.

Last week has been eventful to this column with varied fortune, pregnant with sorrow and joy; sorrow for the brave men that we have lost, and joy over the great and important victory won by our gallant troops against an overwhelming superiority of numbers of the savage foe, who had been dispatched by their ruler on an errand of extermination of the white race. Their orders were to wipe everything white off the face of the earth before they returned back to him again.

I have been an actor in these great events, and as actors in a fight are generally bad narrators, I shall only give what came under my personal observation. Other correspondents will, no doubt, supply the public with what I am deficient in regarding occurances at other points of the Zlobane mountain.

On the 27th, a force consisting of detachments of the Frontier Light Horse, Raaff's Corps, Westherley's Rangers, Baker's Horse, and the Burgher Force, under their respective Commandants, started from the camp. This force consisted of about 400 horsemen, and the Native Contingent, under Major Leet, 1-13th Regiment, and Lieut. Williams, 58th Regiment. We left camp at 8 a. m., another column consisting of mounted infantry, Kaffrarian Mounted Rifles, under Comdt. Schermbrucker, Wood's Mounted Irregulars; Colonel Wood and his staff, were to leave latter; the whole to attack the west point of the mountain, so as to creat a diversion.

Colonel Bulier's column halted at 12 noon near the old camp on the 23rd February, on the south side of the Zinguin Neck. Colonel Weatherley, with his corps, arrived half an hour later. At 3 p.m. saddled up, leaving the Rangers as we supposed, also saddling up to follow. As the column passed the south side of the Zlobane two shots were fired with an elephant gun from the mountain, and three fires were lit on a shelf of rock near the summit. We passed on out of range of fire, diverging towards the Kukoze valley to mislead the enemy, and halted six miles distant just at sun down, lit fires and cooked coffee and green mealies; but just as the moon set we saddled up and rode in a north-easterly direction. This march was performed in silence, a precaution necessary, as several spies had been seen near our camp before dark. Commandant Uys acted as guide. At about 10 p. m. we halted in a valley, tying the horses together with their reins in a line, each man lying down in front of his horse, which stood saddled and bridled.

At 1 a. m. a heavy thunderstorm came on, raining very heavily for four hours. At 4 a.m. we silently saddled up and rode on towards the east side of the mountain, which we reached at daybreak. I forgot to include Major Tremlett and the artillery men with rocket tube in the force of the column. As we approached the pass, Commandant Uys, Colonel Buller, Majors Leet and Tremlett taking the lead, the Zulus did not open fire, but allowed us to approach within 500 yards of the top before they did so, then they commenced with volleys from some hundreds of guns. It was a cross fire, but it only killed Lieut Williams and one horse. Several horses were severely wounded, and a few men slightly, and the mountain was gained; but some severe fighting continued for about another hour, the brunt of it falling on the Light Horse, killing two officers and two troopers. After silencing the fire of the Zulus, who had done this damage, Colonel Buller and Commandant Raaff rode to the westward end of the mountain, where the track divides it. The Zulus had fortified the pass with stone walls, from which they were annoying our rear, where Commandant Uys, with the Burgher Force, had attacked. In the meantime parties of Raaff's Baker's Horse, and the Burgher Force kept up a hot fire on the Zulus under the krantzes on the north-west side of the mountain where the Zulu troops had built huts for encampment. These operations occupied us four or five hours; and as Colonel Buller, Commandant Raaff and Commandat Uys returned from silencing the force at the pass, where the enemy only fired occasional shots, a body of Zulus made their appearance on the northern extremity of the mountain, and Colonel Buller rode off to attack them; but before he could get half way he perceived that strong bodies of Zulus were climbing every available baboon path with the intention of cutting us off from the only two passes by which it was possible to descend. At the same time two large columns were seen approaching along the top of the mountain to the eastward, and another dense black mass of men, the main Zulu army were observed coming on from the southward. Colonel Buller passed us at a gallop, ordering us to ride hard for the pass over the krantz at the neck, the only road open. This pass may well be termed the Infernal, or Devil's Pass. The descent is at angle of 90 degrees full of huge boulders. How a single horse got down alive is a perfect miracle, more especially when crowded within such a narrow space; but hundreds of men did tumble or roll down without knowing how they got there. Many did not attempt to try to get their horses, but abandoned everything on the top, and were saved in the crappers of those who luckily saved their horses; but the greatest disaster of the day was the loss of Mr. P. L. Uys, who was stabbed by the Zulus while returning up the hill to save one of his sons who was in danger of falling into their bandse. Although Colonel Buller, Commandant Raaff, Majors Leet and Tremlett did all that they could to rally sufficient of the fugitives to cover the retreat of those descending, the loss here was seven men.

The other column suffered serious loss of valuable lives, amongst them being Captain the Hon. Ronald Campbell, Lieut. Lloyd, the Glins. Potter, and Mr. Duncombe; Calverley was also killed. In justice to the latter, who will be called to account in another world, it is right to say that no proof has been adduced of his actual presence at the attack on the General's camp at Isandhlwana. Captain Campbell and Lieutenant Lloyd were buried in a grave dug on the spot, under fire, by the Colonel's mounted escort. Colonel Wood's horse was shot under him and he had a couple of narrow escapes. Besides Colonel Weatherly's Rangers missed their road by not up-sadling when the rest of the column did, and the last that was seen of him was when surrounded by the Zulus he was then seen slashing at his foes with his sword; and of his troop of 52 men, only one officer and seven men escape destruction. The brave Captain Barton, of the Frontier Light Horse, who had been delegated to perform some duty on the left, is supposed to have fallen into an ambush and was cut off. The last time that he was seen, he was trying to escape, carring young Weatherley on the cropper of his horse, and it is feared that he, in his humane endeavour to save a fellow-creature, exhausted the strength of his horse. The loss on the day has been estimated at over one hundred and twenty belonging to the various corps, and the escape of so many is a miracle. The Zulus came on like bell-hounds, killing all that came in the way, white and black, and were on the Zinguin Neck before the first of the fugitives was in camp. A number of Oham's men and a large number of women and children, who were on their way here, were killed.

THE ATTACK ON KAMBULA.

On the following morning one of our natives, who had hid himself in a hole, sround which the Zulu army encamped, heard the conversation of the Zulus and their intended plan of attack on our camp. He learnt that the Zulu chiefs were opposed to the attack, but were goaded on by the young soldiers, who said it was the King's orders to wipe off and destroy everything white before they returned back. At 12 a. m. immense black masses of Zulus were visible from the camp. When they arrived at the Jagt Path, they divided, one column of two miles in length, which diverged to the right, and another to the left, while the main body marched on in the centre. The right division were first engaged with our horse under Colonel Buller and Commandants Raaff.

I am in advance with my story, so I must go back. The alarm sounded at 1-6 p. m. All the tents were struck and the contets removed inside, and all necessary preparations made to receive the shock of the Zulu force when it attacked. Everything that could be done was done in the coolest and most systematic manner possible, Colonel Wood and staff superintencing. Boxes of cartridges were placed at short distances, uncovered, ready for use, and buckets of water placed under every wagon for drinking. At 1-26 p. m. the first shot was fired (but the Zulus kept up a fusillade as they marched down the road from 3,000 to 4,000 yards away) by the Horse, which made the Zulus halt and extend into skirmishing order when the Artillery opened on them from the mountain guns at the fort and the four field pieces at the laager, throwing shell at 2,500 yards with admirable precision. Our horsemen drew them on, but kept up a retreating fire until the Zulus were within rifle range of the fort and laager. The first shell was fired at 1-45 p. m., and notwithstanding the heavy loss of the enemy they pressed forward to surround the lasger and take up positions under cover, a object they have learnt to perfection. While the right wing were keeping us employed on the north-east side of the laager, the left wing were hastening to attack the west and south-west side, and when these had commenced, the two wings were encircled by the main body, who also advanced to attack the fort and the cattle kraals, and before 2 p.m., we were surrounded on all sides. The most desperate attack was made on the cattle kraal; the troops defending it had to retire, and the Zulus took possession of several wagons from which they opened fire on the lasger at short range, and made an attempt to advance on the wagons but two companies of the 90th Regiment made a sortie to drive the Zulus back, and charged home with the bayonet. Here they were exposed to a heavy crossfire, suffering severely, losing Major Hacket, and Lieut. Bright wounded (the latter since dead), while a sergeant and ten men were killed and wounded. The Zulus made a similar attempt on the south-west corner of the lasger, and were driven back at the point of the bayonet by a company of 1-13th. Both these sorties were most gallant affairs, and many acts of heroism were performed by several of the officers and men, which no doubt will be mentioned in the despatches. Many of our troops were shot in the back by the enemy in the rear while they were firing as the foe in front, for the bullets whistled across the camp in a perfect hailstorm, killing and wounding several horses near the picket lines. An officer of Raaff's Contingent was killed in the lasger, and several of the troops killed and wounded in the fort and lasger.

The Zulus would not face the bayonet, and soon after some charges from the troops, and a few wholesome discharges of canister shot from the cannon, at fifty yards range, the Zulu began to run, and the horsemen and artillery, with one gun, and our Native Contingents, started off in chase, playing fearful havoc amongst them from 4-45 p.m. until nightfall, when the exhausted state of the horses compelled them to retire. The Zulus were also completely done up; and had there been two hours more light, and fresh horses, few would have been left to tell the tale of their disaster. The last shot was fired at a quarter past five, but after that great numbers were killed with assegais, the men economising their ammunition.

Prisoners captured say that nine regiments were sent to attack this column. They were 23,000 when they left Ondine, and several others joined on the road, and the lowest estimate would be 25,000 in all. They also say that on the day the King sent them away, he sent five regiments to reinforce his army on the coast, and attack Colonel Pearson's column. The loss the army sustained that attacked this camp on the 29th instant cannot be estimated at less than 3,000 killed; 1,500 lay about the vicinity of the camp, and great numbers have been seen in ditches and rivers at a distance. Over 600 stand of arms have been brought in, and a great number have been kept as trophies by those who fought on the eventful and glorious day—a day of redemption for South Africa.

On Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, fatigue parties with wagons have been fully employed collecting and burying the slain.

On Monday four bodies of the enemy were seen at the Zlobane, estimated at from 200 to 500 each, as near as could be estimated from the distance of four miles. Umpopa, Tyangwayo, Muyamane, and one of Masipula's sons were the commanders. One of the wounded in hospital here told me that Oham's people are at the King's kraal, Ondine, with the Dabahoombe regiment.

OUR LOSSES AT KAMBULA.

The following additional list of killed and wounded on our side, during the attack on the camp, has reached us, together with some further names of men lost at Zlobane:—

FRONTIER LIGHT HORSE.

Sergeant Tibbett, killed, Kambula Camp
Trooper Stopford, wounded in shoulder, and jaw fractured, severe, ditto.

TRANSVAAL RANGERS.

Lieut. H White, wounded, dangerously, Kambula Camp
Trooper G Tonkins, wounded, ditto.
Trooper Balmonsing, wounded, ditto.

13TH LIGHT INFANTRY.

Captain Cox, wounded, slightly in the leg, Kambula Camp.
Captain Persse, wounded, slightly in the side, ditto.
Private Cullin, killed, ditto.
" Redpath, killed, ditto.
" Grovenor, killed, ditto
" S Montgomery, killed, ditto
" Duncan, killed, ditto
" Arthur, killed, ditto
" Hayes, killed, ditto.

NATIVE CONTINGENT.

Captain Williams, 58th Regiment, attached to Native Contingent, killed, Zlobane.
— Calverly, Native Contingent, killed, ditto
— Potter, Native Contingent, killed, ditto.
Captain the Hon. Ronald Campbell, Coldstream Guards and staff officer to Colonel Wood, killed, Zlobane.
Mr. L. Lloyd, Political Agent, killed, ditto.

ZLOBANE AND KAMBULA.

We take the following from the private letter of a member of Buller's Horse:—"We had two hard days of it, and have lost some fine fellows. The storming of the Zlobane was a sad affair. We took the hill all right, only losing poor Williams of our regiment; he fell as we went up. It was warm work, and the kafirs gave it to us from two sides. As soon as we got to the top we took up our different positions along the ridge of the mountain. The kafirs were down below us in holes and behind rocks, &c. They had splendid cover, and made the most of it, by keeping us continually under a very heavy fire. We lost another officer on this ridge, poor Von Shistencron; he was shot dead through the head. We also had about five men wounded there; but all would have gone well had the Zlobane kafirs not been reinforced by a very large impi, which we saw coming down from the opposite range. The order was then given to stand to our horses, and we had to ride about a mile along the top of the mountain before we reached the path which went down. When we got there we got all jammed up, and the confusion was something awful. Horses tumbled down and rolled over their riders. Hundreds of kaffirs bore on to us in no time, and, I am sorry to say, most of our poor fellows were assegaied. It was an awful sight, and one I never wish to see again. Weatherley's men were killed by the impi, they went down another path. Poor Barton was with them, also Williams, 58th Regiment, who was attached to the Native Contingent. Calverly and Potter were killed there also. The following day the impi, about 20,000 strong, attacked our camp. The fight lasted about four hours, and we gave it to them properly. When they retired Colonel Buller led his mounted men out, and away we went after Cetewayo's army, shooting a tremendous lot. I do not know what the Colonel estimates the enemy's loss at, but it was very heavy. Our loss was 19 killed and 55 wounded. Lieut. Nicholson, of the artillery, was also killed. He is not in returns, so I mention it here. The kafirs on the Zlobane alone were about 8,000 strong. The Zulus simply fought splendidly, and tried once or twice to rush us, but the fire was too heavy. No men could have fought more bravely. The artillery did great service."

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE INTOMBE RIVER MASSACRE.

(*Transvaal Argus.*)

It is with the deepest sorrow I write to convey the sad, sad news of the disaster that occurred this Wednesday morning, the 12th of March, 1879, between the hours of four and five o'clock, at the Intombe River, about four and a-half or five miles from Luneburg, which resulted in great loss of life; 1 captain, 1 civil surgeon, and 40 non-commissioned officers and men being found assegaied and butchered on the scene of the action, 20 being still unaccounted for, only 43 turning up at Luneburg out of 105. The circumstances indetail as far as can be accurately known, are as follow:—On Saturday, 1st March, letter D Company, 80th Regiment, in command of Captain Anderson, accompanied by Lieutanant Daubeney, was sent out from Luneburg to act as convoy to wagons from Lydenburg and Middleburg via Derby, laden with ammunition, stores and provisions. They met the wagons some distance on the left bank of the Intombe River and took them in charge. On Wednesday, the 5th, Captain Anderson and his company were recalled, abandoning the wagons which were in their charge, to care for themselves. On Friday, the 7th March, Captain Moriarty, accompanied by Lieutenants Johnson and Lindop, with Dr. Cobbin, civil surgeon, went out with 103 non-commissioned officers and men, to completa the escort duty the first company sent out were detailed for. Capt. Moriarty, on arrival at the Intombe River, halted and pitched his camp on the Luneburg side of the river, as owing to its being very much swollen through the incessant rain, it was found impossible to get across. Eventually a raft was constructed, and the men passed over in groups. Captain Moriarty and Lieut. Johnson accompanying them, leaving about 35 men behind under command of Lieut. Lindop as a working party to cut down the drift, and to prepare and forward supplies to the men who had crossed. Lieut. Johnson with a party of men went on at once to meet the wagons, Captain Moriarty with another party following, leaving a sergeant and a few men on the Derby side of the river to pitch the tents. The wagons were first reached by a few mounted men, when it was found they had been attacked by the kaffirs, in the absence of one company being recalled, and the other remaining out. All the wagons were eventually got to the bank of the river by two o'clock on Tuesday, the 11th, the escort returning with them. I omitted to mention that it was stated 40 oxen were taken in addition to the stores being interfered with by the Zulus. It was raining very heavily at this time, but ceased about four in the afternoon. Captain Moriarty caused the wagons to be laagered in the shape of a triangle, the river being the base, the wagons on the sides resting within twelve or fifteen yards of the river; inside the laager the men, about seventy-nine, were stationed, also the oxen. Everything seemed perfectly safe and secure, every precaution being taken. It was impossible to get the wagons across on the Luneburg side, as the river was swelling more and more, and the current running six or seven knots an hour. About 4.15 a.m., the never-to-be-forgotten 12th March, a shot was heard, and reported by the sentry to Lieut. Harwood (who had been sent out to relieve Lieutenants Johnson and Lindop, the former acting commissariat officer, the latter acting ordnance officer, the evening before the 12th). Lieut. Harwood sent over at once to the other side of the river to report the circumstance to Captain Moriarty. The men at once stood to their arms. At this time their was a very heavy mist and fog. No sooner had the rain ceased, and the fog partly cleared away, so that those in the lasger could distinguish fifty yards in front, than a volley was poured into the lasger by an impi of Zulus, who had crept up to within about 100 yards of the lasger. They then threw down their guns, and charged assegai in hand on the lasger, which was most heroically and bravely defended till overwhelmed by over 4,000 Zulus. Then the butchery began, the gallant fellows being assegaied in all directions. Seeing their lasger taken, the few who were left made for the river, and endeavoured to reach the little party on the Luneburg side. They were followed into the river by the Zulus, and assegaied, not more than twelve or fifteen escaping from the lasger. The party on the Luneburg side of the river, in command of Sergeant Booth, was all this time keeping up a heavy fire on the Zulus on the opposite bank, and protecting their comrades who were attempting to escape through the river. This sergeant and little party fought most bravely till, at last, outflanked by hundreds of Zulus, who had crossed the river on both sides of them with intent to cut them off, they retired, deputing the ground into Luneburg, and being followed for over two miles by hundreds of Zulus. A great many of those saved owed their lives to Sergeant Booth and Lance Corporal Burgess, who collected the few straggling men, and kept pouring volley after volley upon the advancing Zulus, as they retreated into Luneburg. Lieut. Harwood, who was on the Luneburg side of the river, rode in with all speed to convey the news of the attack to Major Tucker. It was about six when Lieut. Harwood arrived with the sad news. Major Tucker immediatly mounted every one for whom a horse could be found, and, accompanied by Lieutenants Harwood and Johnson, and a little body of horse, rode with all speed to the scene, followed by two companies, C, in command of Lieut. Chamberlain, and H, in command of Lieut. Potts, accompanied by Lieut. Lindop; letter D company in command of Capt. Anderson, being left to guard the fort at Luneberg. As the mounted party neared the scene of the attack, they could plainly see the Zulus moving over the hills like so many ants, the impi being estimated between four and five thousand. On arrival at the lasger a most ghastly and horrid sight presented itself. There lay our poor fellows, butchered and assagaied, and otherwise disgracefully fluxed, amongst whom were Captain Moriarty and Civil Surgeon Cobbin and 35 men, whose names are as below. Major Tucker caused the whole of the bodies to be collected, a large square grave dug on the bank of the river, and all, with the exception of Capt. Moriarty and Doctor Cobbin, who were brought to Luneburg, buried. The funeral service was read and the honours of war fired over them. Capt. Moriarty and Dr. Cobbin were buried with military honours in the little graveyard of Luneburg, as also four other poor fellows who were found on the way to Luneburg. Evidently they were previously wounded and were trying to effect their escape, but being overtaken were killed and disembowelled. Almost all the poor fellows were disembowelled that were assegaied. Too much could not be said for the exertions and labour of Lieut. Chamberlain, who caused the bodies, which were in many cases dreadfully disfigured, to be carefully identified, and an inventory taken of anything that might have been found on them. Almost in every case the bodies were stripped of their clothing. On a careful inspection of the camp being made it was found that the whole of the ammunition had been carried away, also blankets, rifles, &c. What was left was taken from off the wagons, and was strewn all over the place; biscuit, tins of preserved meat, and mealies, lay scattered in all directions. The rockets and rocket apparatus were taken out of the boxes but received no serious damage. All the oxen were carried off, and thirty Zulus were found killed, numbers being carried off. From the traces of blood all over the place numbers of Zulus must have been wounded. Two Zulus were found alive badly wounded. It was ascertained from the wounded Zulus that Umbeline himself was with the impi, and their strength was about 9,000. When asked why they fled so quick, they said they dreaded the other red-coats coming down on them. They also contemplated attacking the fort at Luneberg three days before this. Now that this sacrifice of life has occurred, perhaps steps will be taken in future to avoid sending a handful of men as a convoy to wagons, and in the eyes of justice we trust a thorough investigation will be made, as this demands it, more especially as it was well known to the military authorities at Luneberg for some days previous that Umbeline with an impi of Zulus was hovering about close by. All sorts of precautions are taken in the fort (Fort Cleary), a company being told off nightly as an outlying picket, the officers and men being exposed to the weather and being frequently saturated through. This is necessary, but there is a deal of bombastic nonsense that could be avoided, which tends to harass and annoy men. Why were the whole of the mounted men removed from Luneberg to Colonel Wood's column; surely 50 of Raaff's or Westherly's Horse could have been left. It is a well-acknowledged fact, infantry soldiers are unsuited for the performance of escort duties. Then why not have kept the mounted men here; a far different tale would have been told had there been 100 or 150 mounted men close at hand when the sad news arrived.

When Captain Moriarty was shot through the breast he cried out, "Fire away, boys, death or glory, I am done," and was then surrounded and assegaied.

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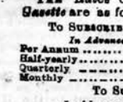
S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 tons, on SATURDAY, 31st May 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah will be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favorable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered as the Union steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Burmah's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th May 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. A. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 230	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Without wine.
Suez	380	220	90	
Port Said	380	240	100	
Messina	440	240	100	
Naples	440	240	100	
Leghorn	440	240	100	
Genoa	440	240	100	
Marseilles	440	250	115	

Children under 8 years, free of charge; Children under 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:

SINGAPORE to sail on TUESDAY, 1st July 1879.

MANILLA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st August 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummam Street.

Bombay, April, 1879.

Mr. DAVID MacIVER'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

TUSCANY,
CAPT. GOUGH.
BOMBAY TO HAVRE.

THIS Steamer will sail on the 8th June. She has very comfortable accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

Rate of passage money, Rs. 400.

For passage, &c., apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

THESSALY,
CAPTAIN FRANK HARBORD.
BOMBAY TO HAVRE.
TO SAIL 7TH JUNE.

THIS Steamer's accommodation is all amidships and on Deck. Rate of passage money, Rs. 400. For passage, &c. Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMER.

SPEKE HALL.
2,700 Tons, 400 H. P.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THIS Steamer will sail as above on the 21st June. Her Saloon and State Rooms are all on Deck. For passage or further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
S. S. INDIA,
CAPTAIN GEORGE READ.
2,289 Tons, 500 H. P.

THIS Steamer will sail as above on the 14th June. For plans of Saloon and Cabins, handbooks of information, rates of passage, or any further information apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th May 1879.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)
BOMBAY TO CALCUTTA DIRECT.

THIS Company's S. S. SHAHJEHAN will sail as above on the 26th Instant.

For passage or freight apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th May 1879.

TREACHER & CO.'S
CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

PREPARED with the very best materials and with the greatest care, so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the articles of which it is composed.

This preparation of the *finest Jamaica root* is decidedly preferable to any other form in which Sarsaparilla can be administered, on account of its portability and superior efficacy.

It contains the whole active and medicinal properties of the root in the highest state of concentration, combined with the ingredients of the compound decoction ordered in the British Pharmacopœia, the beneficial effects of which, as an alterative and restorative, have been universally admitted and established by the sanction and recommendation of the most eminent practitioners of the present day.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per bottle ..... Rs.	2-0	2-4
„ double size ..... „	3-8	4-0

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	B.P.	Captains.	1879
— KHIVA	2809	450	G. Lee	26th May
(a) NIZAM	2726	450	A. E. Barlow	30th do.
— VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perrins	6th June.
(a) GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	13th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 17th April 1879. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
KHEDIVE	3742	600	J. D. Steward ..... 28th May.
MALWA	2923	450	F. S. Tomlin ..... 9th June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 17th April 1879. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
TANJORE	2243	450	W. W. Fentiman ..... 23rd May.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector ..... 30th June.
ASSAM	3082	500	N. Stewart ..... 19th July.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 17th April 1879. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. ANGLIA,
CAPTAIN J. ANDERSON,
Tons 2,253, 400 H. P.

THIS Steamer will sail positively on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, the 22nd instant, for Liverpool direct. She has very comfortable accommodation.

For plans of Saloon and Cabins, rates of passage, and further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th May 1879.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MR. W. SAUNDERS is AUTHORIZED to SIGN our Firm PER PRO during the temporary absence of Mr. R. SCOTT.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.,
Bombay, 17th May 1879. W. S.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, in honour of the EMPRESS OF INDIA'S BIRTHDAY:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
F. W. ROBERTSON, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, & China,
H. W. JONES, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
C. J. SHARP, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
FRANCIS VOUILLON, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, 15th May 1879.

RICH IN NITROGEN AND PHOSPHATES.

MELLIN'S FOOD
FOR
INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
A SOLUBLE EXTRACT OF CEREALS.
NON-FARINACEOUS.

WHEN dissolved in Cow's Milk and water it constitutes a PERFECT FOOD, capable of sustaining life and developing robust constitution.

	Cash.	Credit
Small Bottles .... Re.	1- 0	1-2
Large Bottles .... Re.	1-12	2-0

Fresh consignments at short intervals are imported,

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER,
BY
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
NEW BOOKS.

Hayes' Veterinary Notes	4	12
Reynolds' Locomotive Engine-Driving	3	0
Green's Short History of the English People, 3rd vol.	10	0
Ville's Artificial Manures, by Crookes	13	4
Number Seventeen, a Novel	1	4
Rosy „	1	4
Haeckel's Freedom of Science	3	4
New Paul and Virgina, by Mallock, cheap edition	1	8
Gastronomy as a Fine Art	1	8
England's Royal Home	3	4
Shaw's Elements of Modern Tactics	7	8
Fearnley's Lessons in Horse Judging	2	8
An Accomplished Gentleman	4	12
Du-Moncel's Telephone	3	4
Les Misrables, by Victor Hugo	1	4
Smugglers and Foresters	1	4
Ringer's Therapeutics, edn. 1879	8	12
Esmarch's Surgeons' Handbook for Wounded in War	17	8
Longmore's Gun-shot Injuries	20	0
Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence, edn. 1879, 2 vols.	20	0
Keene's Gauging Handbook	2	0
Farrar's Eternal Hope	3	12
Clark's Rules and Tables, new edition	17	8
Yonge's History of France	2	4
Pollock's Sport in B. Burma, 2 vols.	15	0
Farrar's Primitive Manners and Customs.	4	12
Grant's Vere of Ours	1	4
Veale's Notation Case Book	3	4
Kay's Free-Trade on Land	3	4
Browning's Dramatic Joys	3	4
Dutt's Historical Studies, 2 vols.	20	0
Noad's Text Book of Electricity, edition 1879	8	0
Durand's First Afghan War	10	0
Chaveley Novels—Saul Weir, 2 vols.	10	0
Practitioner, vol. July to December 1878	6	12
London Society, 2 vols. for 1878, each	6	8
Hart's Quarterly Army List, corrected to 1st April 1879	6	12
Russian Official Map of Central Asia	8	12
Haeckel's Evolution of Man, 2 vols.	20	0
Fowler's Sexual Science, including Manhood, Womanhood, and their mutual Interrelations in Love, &c.	13	4

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
26, Meadow Street.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Rascals for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, second-hand Horizontal and Vertical BOILERS. Apply with particulars to C. J. BARTER, Tuticorin.

A GENTLEMAN, the son of a Bengal Civilian, is anxious to be employed on a Tea or Coffee Estate. Has had four years' experience of India. Apply to C. J., C. F.O., care of GRINDLAY & Co., Bombay.

TO ENGINEERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, 450 Casks of Knight, Bevan, and Sturge's best PORTLAND CEMENT. SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

YARMOUTH BLOATERS, direct from Yarmouth; SIX FOR A RUPEE. Apply early. J. PEARSE, Apollo Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S
GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

POSITIVELY
LAST FOUR NIGHTS OF THE SEASON
OF THE
GRAND GIFT ENTERTAINMENTS.

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
THIS MAMMOTH
EQUESCURRICULUM
WILL GIVE A GRAND EXHIBITION
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING,
IN THE
COMFORTABLY FITTED-UP AMPHITHEATRE,
When there will be presented by this
UNRIVALLED COMBINATION
OF
CHAMPION EQUESTRIANS,
DARING GYMNASTS,
LIGHTNING ACROBATS,
FAMOUS JUGGLERS,
FUNNY CLOWNS,
WITTY JESTERS,
AND
GRACEFUL VAULTERS,
A GRAND NEW AND BRILLIANT
ENTERTAINMENT.
AT POPULAR PRICES—REASONABLE PRICES.
Worth ten times the Price of Admission charged.

ON EACH EVENING
RUPEES 500
WILL BE GIVEN AWAY IN
BONA FIDE GIFTS.

The value of the Gift Checks has been set at 8 annas, therefore parties purchasing Three-rupee Tickets will receive six Gift Checks; parties purchasing Two-rupee Tickets will receive four Gift Checks; parties purchasing One-rupee Tickets will receive two Gift Checks; and parties purchasing Eight-anna Tickets will receive one Gift Check.

The Gifts will consist of the following amounts:—
Rs. 10, Rs. 20, Rs. 25, Rs. 50, Rs. 100, and
A GRAND GIFT OF Rs. 1,000,
WHICH WILL BE AWARDED ON
SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 24TH,
when all parties holding numbers for any of the Gift Entertainments that have not been awarded Gifts, will be entitled to participate in the final drawing for the
RUPEES 1,000 GIFT.

In order to convince the Public that the above amount will be given away, in a strictly *bona fide* manner, a committee will be selected from the audience at each Entertainment to superintend the distribution of the Gifts.

UNCLAIMED GIFTS.

522	Rs.	10
7,483	„	10
5,016	„	10
9,931	„	10
1,284	„	10
5,857	„	10
15,506	„	10
1,908	„	10
13,377	„	10
3,877	„	10

The Parties holding the above numbers will receive the amount awarded by making application to the Box Office, Circus. All Gifts that remain unclaimed at the end of the season will be donated to local charities.

PERFORMANCE EXTRAORDINARY.
TO-MORROW EVENING,
THURSDAY, MAY 22ND.
FIRST APPEARANCE OF
MISS VICTORIA COOKE,
EMPRESS OF THE ARENA.

This young lady, who although only 18 years of age, has carried of the honors from all competitors in GERMANY, RUSSIA, FRANCE, ENGLAND, and stands to-day WITHOUT AN EQUAL AND NO SUPERIOR.

NOTICE.

It is requested that all bills against this Company be presented at the Box Office immediately.

NEVER-FAILING
PULMONIC BALM.

A NEVER-FAILING AND RELIABLE REMEDY for Cough, Cold, Asthma, Consumption and other Diseases of the Lungs and Chest, is a Mild and Safe Preparation of PURELY VEGETABLE DRUGS, possessing Expectorant, Demulcent and Balsamic Properties. It never fails to cure even the most obstinate and chronic Diseases, in a few doses.

Sold in Bottles, 8 as. and Re. 1.

B. S. MADON & Co.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MADON'S
COD LIVER OIL EMULSION,
WITH
LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

THOUGH introduced lately, it is in great demand, as it possesses the combined properties of COD-LIVER OIL and LACTO-PHOSPHATE of LIME, each of which is by itself a specific for Wasting Diseases. Being PALATABLE TO TASTE AND PERFECTLY FREE FROM DISAGREEABLE SMELL AND NAUSEATING EFFECTS of Cod Liver Oil, delicate Patients, as well as Children, take it without repugnance.

SOLD IN BOTTLES, Re. 1 each.

B. S. MADON & Co.,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT.
IN VIEW OF THE COMING MONSOON.
RAIN GAUGES.

Suitable for heavy falls; with accurately graduate Measures.

Each ..... Rs. 12,

DISCOUNT FOR LARGE ORDERS.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

WARBURG'S
FEVER TINCTURE.

THIS TINCTURE, so celebrated for the cure of the most inveterate Malarial Fevers, is now prepared in the laboratory of the undersigned, according to the formula published by Dr. Carl Warburg, the most scrupulous care being observed in selecting the ingredients and in the process.

One Phial is sufficient for each case of Fever.

One Phial Re 1. Per dozen, Rs. 9.
Price in bulk quoted for Hospitals.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s
SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

A SOVEREIGN remedy for Headache, Biliousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Skin Eruptions, Gastric, Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood as well as in Fever. Is a safe but efficient Aperient, counteracts the vitiating effects of a tropical climate, and quickens the functions generally. An experience of twenty-five years has established the great value of this Saline as a domestic remedy, not excelled by any imported preparation of a similar nature whatever, and it is now offered as better adapted to this climate than any article hitherto introduced.

PER BOTTLE Re. 1-4.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

AERATED WATERS.

D. S. KEMP & Co. invite attention to their well known Aerated Beverages, of which the purity and pungency cannot be surpassed. The most recent addition to this series is their

PRIME AROMATIC
GINGER ALE,

A sparkling beverage of most refreshing, stimulating properties, and a real acquisition at the dinner table. Containing itself no alcoholic constituent, it yet forms most gratifying compounds with Spirits or Malt Liquors of any description.

SODA WATER	per doz.	Rs.	0 12
LEMONADE	„		1 0
GINGER ALE	„		1 8
TONIC WATER	„		1 0
AERATED WATER (EAU DE SELTZ)	„		0 12
POTASH WATER ...	„		1 0
LITHIA WATER ... MEDICINAL	„		1 8
MEDICINAL SODA WATER	„		1 0
MR. POGSON'S RESTORATIVE WATER	„		1 0
BOTTLES FOR ABOVE charged extra ...	„		2 0

Other AERATED WATERS made to order.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.

OUR STOCK is manufactured (specially to our order) by a LEADING LONDON MAKER, a thoroughly practical man at his business, having been engaged in the trade from his boyhood, and who has, for upwards of thirty years, extensively manufactured for the various departments of Government and the principal London Houses, specially those possessing a historic name for Mathematical Instruments.

The prices are fixed at the Lowest remunerative rate, and bear favourable comparison with the home charges of the leading dealers in London.

CASH PRICES, MAY, 1879.

13 inch PRESENTATION CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS. Rs. 90.

7 inch CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS. Rs. 28, Rs. 36, and Rs. 50.

POCKET CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS. Rs. 18 and Rs. 36.

DRAWING PENS, in variety.

BOWS and SPRING BOWS. DIVIDERS.

PROTRACTORS. STRAIGHT EDGES.

PARALLEL and POCKET RULES.

DRAWING BOARDS.

CASES OF INSTRUMENTS as used in PUBLIC SCHOOLS—Addiscombe, Rs. 43; Royal Military Academy, Rs. 36; Sandhurst, Rs. 30.

7 inch CASES BRASS INSTRUMENTS. Rs. 18 Rs. 22-8, Rs. 27 and Rs. 45.

HALF SETS. Rs. 12 and Rs. 13-8.

PROPORTIONAL, BEAM, and POCKET COMPASSES.

ENGINE DIVIDED SCALES, Boxwood and Ivory.

TEE SQUARES. SET SQUARES,

CURVES. STENCIL PLATES.

ENGINEERS' COMPLETE SETS OF STENCIL PLATES.
In Boxes with Lock and Key.

Comprising 9 Alphabets of different types, 2 sets Engineers' Stencils each 10 plates, 3 sets Figures, 4 Corner Pieces, 2 North Points, Plan, Specification, Section, and Elevation Plates, 4 Scale Plates (foot to an inch, &c.) with Ink, Brush and Pad. Rs. 31-8.

THEODOLITES (obtained to order only), Rs. 325 to Rs. 400
ABNEY'S LEVELS. Rs. 32.
OLINOMETERS. Rs. 28.
POCKET SEXTANTS, Rs. 72.
CHESTERMAN'S TAPES. Rs. 4 to Rs. 8.
CROSS STAFF HEADS. Rs. 13 and Rs. 27.
PENNY'S METALLIC NOTE BOOKS.
DUMPY LEVELS, 10 inch, Rs. 160; DANGERS, Rs. 215.
LEVELLING STAVES. Rs. 42.
PRISMATIC COMPASSES. Rs. 36, Rs. 72 and Rs. 85.
LAND CHAINS. Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 11-8.
CHESTERMAN'S STEEL TAPES. Rs. 14 and Rs. 18.
OPTICAL SQUARES. Rs. 13-8 and Rs. 20.
PENNY'S FIELD AND LEVELLING BOOKS.

Illustrated Descriptive Price Lists on Application.

ARTISTS' COLOURS & MATERIALS.

Special attention is given to this department, and frequent parcels, to ensure freshness, are imported from MESSRS. WINSOR and NEWTON, for whose Manufactures TREACHER & COMPANY are the appointed Agents in the Bombay Presidency.

WATER COLOURS, dry and moist, each 10 ans. to Rs. 3.
BOXES OF MOIST WATER COLOUS. Rs. 6-12, Rs. 8, Rs. 11-4, Rs. 16-8, Rs. 22-8, Rs. 27, Rs. 32, Rs. 40-8, and Rs. 45.
DRAWING PAPERS, Whatman's celebrated.
TRACING CLOTH. TRACING PAPER.
PALETTES, SAUCERS, SLANTS, &c.
OIL COLOURS, in tubes, each 10 as. to Re. 2-12.
CANVAS. MILL BOARDS.
BRUSHES, Hog Hair and Sable.
BOXES OF DRY WATER COLOURS. Rs. 4-8, Rs. 9-8, Rs. 11-4, Rs. 14-8 and Rs. 27.
BOXES OF COLOURS in TUBES. Rs. 14-8, Rs. 32, and Rs. 54.
SKETCH BLOCKS and BOOKS.
BRUSHES, Sable and Camel-Hair.
CRAYONS. FABER'S PENCILS.
BOXES OF OIL COLOURS. Rs. 8, Rs. 23-8, Rs. 27, Rs. 45, Rs. 54 and Rs. 80.
SKETCH BLOCKS. PALETTES.
VARNISHES, &c.

Illustrated Catalogues on Aapplication.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE UNITED SERVICE WINE COMPANY,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, OPPOSITE CUSTOM HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

HAVE OPENED AN ESTABLISHMENT AT THE ABOVE PREMISES, FOR THE SALE OF PURE WINES ONLY, AT THE VERY LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

All the Wines have been selected in the Growers' Cellars after careful comparison in the various districts, and the usual purchasing agencies have been done away with entirely. An immense advantage is thereby obtained, both as regards price and quality. A comparison with supplies from other Houses is confidently invited, and for this purpose sample cases of 1 doz. quart-bottles, assorted liquors, will be sent on application.

CLUBS, MESSES, &c., ordering largely, can be supplied and invoiced direct from the Growers' Cellars at wholesale trade prices.

Our Champagnes are imported direct from Defaut and Cie, Chateau de Pierry, Epernay, France. These high-class Wines were awarded a Gold Medal at the Universal Exhibition, Paris, last year, and can not be surpassed by those of other Houses.

Price Lists can be had on application.

ASQUITH & LORD,
THE WELL-KNOWN SHIRT-MAKERS, CLOTHIERS AND OUTFITTERS.

SUPPLY every necessary article of GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING for wear in the Station, in the Jungle, in the Train, in the Dak, or on board Ship bound for any part of the World, at prices compatible with sterling quality and good workmanship. Patterns with prices marked thereon, instructions for self-measurement, and our New Illustrated Catalogue forwarded on application.

THE OVERLAND AND TRAVELLERS' KIT WAREHOUSE.

9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER
CONSTANT SUPPLIES OF MILLINERY, &c., RECEIVED "OVERLAND."

A large STOCK of GOODS always on hand to select from.
ESTIMATES FOR MAKING UP DRESSES, &c., ON APPLICATION.

WEDDING and MOURNING Orders carefully and promptly attended to.
Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. Do. for "MOURNING."
Price Lists on application.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

THORPE & CO.,
MASONIC CLOTHIERS AND JEWELLERS.

T. & Co. have now a large supply of MASONIC KIT on hand.

Master Masons' Aprons, English Constitution, Blue	Rs.	15	0
Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red	„	16	0
Leather Cases for do.	„	3	0
Royal Arch Companions' Apron and Sash	„	30	0
Do Principal's Apron and Sash	„	33	0
Leather Case for do.	„	3	0

ROYAL ORDER APRONS AND SASHES.
18th Degree Aprons, Collars, Jewels, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, &c.
30th Degree Sashes, Bagles, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, Caps, &c.

LODGE KIT.
Working Tools, Wardens' Columns, Ballot Boxes, Jewels, Squares, Collar Jewels.
3rd Degree Lamp, &c.
ESTIMATE GIVEN FOR LODGE KIT COMPLETE.

THORPE AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOCTOR SILVESTER,
THE FAKIR OF OOLU.

VICTORIA THEATRE,
GRANT ROAD,

CONTINUED AND GLORIOUS SUCCESS.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

GRAND SPECTRAL PANTOMIME,
HIGH JINKS IN THE SPIRIT WORLD.
MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF THE WHOLE COMPANY.
THE AMUSEMENT OF ALL BEHOLDERS.

THE INEXPLICABLE SUSPENSION ACT.

THE MINNEHAHA,
OR
FAIRY FOUNTAIN.
NEW COLOURS! NEW EFFECTS!
MADAME SILVESTER,
(THE CHARMING SOPRANO.)

SKATING EXTRAORDINARY,
MR. C. SILVESTER.
DR. SILVESTER
IN
NEW MAGIC.

TOM BOWLINE,
The Mirth Provoking British Tar, only 16 inches high.

THE BEAUTIFUL PANORAMA
ILLUMINATED BY LIMELIGHT.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF BOMBAY.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY will be held in the Municipal Offices at 3 p. m. on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, to consider resolution of the Town Council passed on the 20th instant, recommending the payment of Rs. 10,000 from surplus cash balances to provide for the deportation, forthwith of destitute immigrants from Kathiawar, the Health Officer having reported on the 19th idem that an immediate outbreak of pestilence is to be apprehended from the longer continuance of the immigrants in this city.

By order of the Town Council,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 20th May 1879.

SCINDE, PUNJAUB AND DELHI RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE ON AND AFTER 1ST JUNE 1879.

ADDITIONAL THROUGH SERVICE
BETWEEN KURRACHEE, KOTREE, SUKKUR, MOOLTAN, LAHORE, UMRITSUR, UMBALLA, MEERUT, AND DELHI.

Enabling Passengers to travel by Day or Night Trains.

BY the Up and Down Mail Trains, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Passengers can travel through without change of Carriage between Lahore and Rohri, and between Sukkur and Kurrachee. Passengers by the Mixed Passenger Trains change Carriages at Mooltan and Kotree.

Miles from Kurrachee	Names of Stations.	Mixed.	Local.	Mail.	Mixed
	UP.				
..	Kurrachee City .. .. dep.	16-0	...	7-40	
2	Kurrachee Cant .. .. do.	16-21	...	8-0	
	„ .. .. arr	19-12	...	10-3	
53	Joongshaie .. .. { dep.	19-19	...	10-18	
	{ arr.	22-3	...	12-30	
108	Kotree .. .. { dep.	22-0	...	13-50	
	{ do.	2-10	...	18 7	
180	Laki .. .. do.	6-17	...	19-7	
191	Sehwan .. .. do.	11-10	...	23-46	
251	Radhan .. .. do.	13-59	...	2-4	
281	Larkana .. .. do.	15-40	...	3-33	
329	Sukkur .. .. arr.	18 0	...	5-20	
333	Rohri .. .. dep.	20-15	...	18-12	
404	Reti .. .. do.	2-12	...	13-21	
466	Khanpur .. .. do.	7-15	...	17-17	
519	Ahmadpur .. .. do.	11-45	...	22-29	
543	Samasata .. .. do.	13-19	...	23-22	
585	Bhawulpore .. .. do.	14-4	Local.	23-4	Local.
628	Bundee .. .. do.	...	8-35	...	17-15
628	Sher Shah .. .. do.	...	9-4	...	17-44
674	Mooltan .. .. arr.	...	9-45	...	17-45
621	Mozuffurabad .. .. do.	19-2	9-18	4-12	18-19
614	Mooltan Cant .. .. { dep.	19-30	9-30	4 arr.	18-34
	{ arr.	20-10	9-54	6-5	18-39
615	Mooltan City .. .. { dep.	20-15	9-59	6-9	18-39
	{ dep.	20-25	...	6 16	
719	Montgomery .. .. { arr.	1-17	...	10-51	
	{ dep.	1-47	...	11-21	
818	Meean Meer West .. .. do.	6-56	...	16-3	
822	Lahore .. .. arr	7-6	...	15-15	

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 20TH MAY 1879.

WITH nothing of a special character in from home, business here-to-day has been extremely quiet and in no branch of either imports or exports have we heard of any transactions of importance.

Consols still come at 98¾, French Rentes at 114¾, and Enfaced Rupee Paper at 77¾ for Fours, and 77 for Fours-and-a-half.

In the General Produce Markets, Coffee and Cocoanut Oil are unchanged and in Seeds the only movement is a decline of 6d. per quarter in Calcutta Linseed.

Piece Goods in Manchester are reported firm, but Cotton in Liverpool only closed steady, sales 10,000 being at prices 800 were Surats. Spot prices according to Reuter were unchanged, and as regards arrivals, private telegrams call Surats unaltered with very little doing. From New York ready Mid. Uplands are still quoted at 12¼ cents, but futures are again higher, May-June Shipment having advanced from 13·35 to 13·78 cents per lb. The receipts at the ports to-date show the following comparisons :—

	This week.	Last week.	1878.	1877.
Two days' Receipts	8,000	4,000	74,000	2,800
Three days' do.	11,000	6,000	6,800	4,000
Totalsince 1st Sept.	3,153,500	...	4,128,600	3,867,000

Bar Silver in London is quoted by Reuter at 50d. pence, but we hear from private sources that owing to a demand for the Continent the real rate is 50¼d.

EXCHANGE.—The Market opened this morning with a very firm appearance, the Banks all opening yesterday's closing rates for drawing, but practically declining to buy on any terms, and the same state of affairs has prevailed up to the close, no business of any importance having been done. The altered position of Silver is probably the real cause of the firmness displayed, but as usual under similar circumstances reports of other influences have been current, drawings from China, and the approaching discussion on the £10,000,000 loan being the most favourite. As regards China, however, business there is not in a position at present to affect exchange materially whilst the sterling loan, even if passed, is not we think likely to be utilised in a way to push up the value of the rupee beyond its present level. A demand for Silver for the Continent may induce a rise for a time, but we scarcely think the juncture has yet arrived for anticipating a permanent improvement as any demand for Silver meanwhile will be readily met by the German Government, and the near approach of the end of the export season here will bring local influences to bear against an advance. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 7 3-16 to 7-32d.	per Re.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 7 7-16 to 15-32d.	,,
Credits	4 ,, ,,	1s. 7 9-16d.	,,
Documents	3 ,, ,,	1s. 7 9-16 to 5-8d.	,,
France	3 ,, ,,	2·04½ to 2·05	,,

For Gold the nominal quotation is Rs. 19·10.6 per tola, but we have not heard of anything being done. On Calcutta the rate for demand drafts has receded to 1-16 per cent. premium, but 60 days' sight remains nominally at ¼ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is steadier again owing to the increased firmness in Exchange. We quote :—Fours, Rs. 93 to Rs. 92 ; Fours-and-a-half, old loan, Rs. 96¼, new loan, Rs. 96.

The SHARE MARKET is firm but with only a very moderate business doing. Bank of Bombay shares remain at Rs. 655, but National Bank have again receded to Rs. 105. Land Companies are unchanged, but Press Companies are firm and Fort Press have advanced Rs. 50, Mofussil Company Rs. 25, and Berar Rs. 10. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are firmer again, although why it is difficult to say with cotton advancing almost daily whilst goods improve but slowly. We note an advance of Rs. 5 in Dhurramsey, Rs. 10 in Manockjee Petit, Rs. 15 in Prince of Wales, Rs. 20 in Great Eastern, Rs. 25 in Khandesh, Rs. 25 in Soonderdas, Rs. 30 in Hindustan and Rs. 50 in Sholapore. Bombay Burmah Trading Co.'s shares are Rs. 20, and Treacher and Co, Ed., Rs. 15 per share higher.

COTTON opened with a very dull feeling this morning, sellers asking an advance of Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, which buyers refused to pay. Only a very moderate business was done during the day, but in the evening, owing to reported stronger telegrams from Liverpool, transactions were done at an advance on yesterday's rates of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy. The receipts yesterday were 5,714 bales, making a total of 26,454 bales for the five days. Closing prices as near as can be quoted are :—

Good Ginned Broach	.....	Rs. 275 per candy.
Good Oomra	.....	,, 260 ,,
F. G. F. do	.....	,, 255 ,,
G. F. do	.....	,, 250 ,,
Good Dholleras	.....	,, 257 ,,
F. G. F. do	.....	,, 250 ,,
G. F. do	.....	,, 245 ,,

FREIGHTS by steamer for Liverpool are a shade weaker, several rates having come on the Market at 26s. 3d., and by sailer none continues the quoted rate, and the demand for a steamer May loading for Genoa and Marseilles still exists. The two small sailing ships Coldstream and Toftcombs are reported fixed for Havre to-day at 20s. per ton with commission to charterers.

PIECE GOODS are firm and if anything prices tend in sellers' favour although no further advance is quotable. In the meantime the demand from the bazaar continues at the rate of 350 to 450 packages per diem and from first hands a moderately good business is doing.

COALS are quiet with an easier tendency, but we have not heard of any fresh transactions to arrive.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	130
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	do	720
Bank of Bombay	40,000	500	all	5 do	655
Bank of Madras	50,000	500	all	3 do	650
National Bank of India	87,500	£25 £12·10	6 do		105

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	—		nominal
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,250	410	all	35 p. a.		nominal
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	20 p. a.		1,125
Allianc Spinning	500	2,500	all	30 p. a.		
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	2 p. ct		55
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	800	2,000		40 p.a.		600
Bombay United	800	1,000	all	25 p.a*		700
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	500	all	15 p.a*		28
Broach Mills	1,800	125	all	15 p.a*		nominal
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	25 p.a*		nominal
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.a*		610
Central India S. and W. Company	3,500	500	all	30 p. a.		550
Dhurumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.a*		310
Empress S. and W. Co.	700	500	all	—		350
Fleming S. and W. Co.	1,750	500	all	40 p.a*		nominal
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	25 p.a*		830
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	30 p.a.		730
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	—		450
Jaswraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35 p.a*		600
Khandelah Spinning	750	1,000	all	50 p.a*		850
K. Mucanjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	50 p.a*		540
Madras Spinning	500	1,250	all	Nil		360
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	50 p.a*		1,100
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	80,000	50	50	—		5
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	25p.a*		nominal
Manockjee Petit Co.	2,500	1,000	all	40p.a*		1,055 xd
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	30 p.a*		1,100
Massagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	—	—		160
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	30 p.		5 675
Nerlad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	—		nominal
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	—		do.
Surasy S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	10 p.a*		do.
Oriental	1,000	625	all	25 p.a*		672½ xd
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,350	all	75		135
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	25 p.a		500
Soonderdas Spinning	600	1,000	all	75 p.a.		600
Do do. ½ Share	500	1,000	250	125 p.a.		120
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	20 p.a.		725
Victoria Mills	550	1,000		25 p.a.		480

* Per Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20 21⅞	3·0 5	p. ct	310
Do. New £20 Shares	..	£20 13	0·14·6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	6·5· 7·3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	2·1·12·1	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,105
Do. New Shares	..	£18	19·6·9·15	do	250

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	28,500	150	p.a.	800
Albert Ginning Co.	200	3,000	1,100	125	do	910
Apollo Press Co.	100	500	all	18	p.ct	500
Bellary	750	2,750	2,300	33	p.a.	2540
Berar Company (New)	175	1,000	all	25		470
Indian Press Co.	155	500	all	60	p.a.	470
Kandesh Cotton Co	1,000	250	all	16	do	70
Kurwar Co	400	250	all	10	do	48
Colaba Press Co.	1,000	1,500	all	75	do	50
Dholleras P. and G. Co.	500	1,000	all	20	do	450
East India Press Co.	600	300	all	15	do	150
Fort Press Co.	1,000	1,000	all	100	do	840
French Press Co.	350	2,500	1,250	50	do	800
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	800	500	all	75	p.a.	460
Prince of W. Press	1,125	400	all	30	do	225
Sassoon's Press Co.	120	—	1,500	250	do	165
Scinde Press Co.	600	500	all	25	do	250
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	400	850	750	60	do	440
Vitoorla Cotton Gin and Press Co	100	1,000	925	125	do	1,150
Volkart's United Press Co.	150	850	all	12	p.ct	500
	650	1,000	1,000	25	p.a.	500

* Per Share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	4,000	3,000	all	15	pa* 795
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4	p.a 109
Managon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	30	p.a 800
Port Carmine Land Company, Limited	6	1,400	all	15	p. a 2124

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	p.a	1,740
Bombay Insurance	180	10,000	2,000	250	p.a.	2,860
Bombay Steam Navigation	80,000	50	all	7½	p. ct.	58
Bombay Tramway Co.	600	1,000	all	—		225
Bombay Gas Co.	—	100	all	—		110
Crawford Market Co.	150	—	500	300	p. a.	265
Malabar Company, Ld.	15	200	200	7½	p. ct.	48
Mechanical Buildings Co.	600	500	all	—	p. a.	
Prince of Wales Insurance Company	25	8,000	1,000	75	p. a.	800
Thacker and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	—		100
Treacher and Co.	600	500	all	6½	p. a.	720
Vegas Patent Slip Co.	1,000	200	all	—	p. ct.	15

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP RAPHAEL, 1,542 tons, Captain J. Sheerl man, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE SHIP EVESHAM ABBEY, 1,612 tons, Captain T. Westlake, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE BARQUE BRITISH QUEEN, 404 tons, Captain D. M. Smith, will sail to-day for London, with original cargo to be carried into the same bottom from Cochin.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. MADURA, 1,266 tons, Captain F. G. Hay, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mrs. Stuart, and infant, Mr. Atter, Mr. Smith, and 57 deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. KHEDIVE, 2,228 tons, Captain J. D. Stewart, arrived in harbour yesterday from Southampton, 24th April, with a following cargo :—944 packages piecegoods, 4 cases umbrellas, 12 cases cochineal, 2 cases boots, 413 packages wine and spirits, 63 casks beer, 20 packages papers, 20 casks salamoniac, 110 cases brass, 58 cases copper, 10 packages glassware, 64 cases cyder, 50 drumsoil, 213 cases candles, 73 cases provisions, 93 cases oilmanstores, 15 cases soap, 250 cases coal tar, 5,546 slabs spelter, 1 case earthenware, 707 boxes silver, 4 boxes specie, 25 packages cloves and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVAL OF THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT S. S. DALHOUSIE.

THE I. G. s.s. Dalhousie, 1,060 tons, Captain W. Powell, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from the Gulf of Cambay, which port she left on the 19th inst.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
20	Khedive (s)	Stewart	Southampton, Apr 24.
	J. G. Dalhousie (s)	Powell	Gulf of Cambay, May 19.
	Madura (s)	Hay	Calcutta, Apr 25.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship Raphael, Sheerman, to Liverpool.
Ship Evesham Abbey, Westlake, to Liverpool.
Barque British Queen, Smith, to London.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Khedive, to China.
Steamer Venetia, to Aden and Suez.
Ship Tottcombs, to Havre.

A D E N.

ARRIVALS.

May. 5 Telford, ss, Wilson, from Cardiff.
6 Sumanood, ss, Loseo, from Suez.
7 August, ss, Heltberg, from Moulmein.
7 Amarapoora, ss, Stewart, from Rangoon.
7 Minerva, ss, Nurton, from Moulmein.
7 Venetia, ss, Perrins, from Venice.
7 Mongolia, ss, Coleman, from London.
8 Dago, ss, Haddock, from Pondicherry.
8 Dorunda, ss, Templeton, from Calcutta.
8 Rapido, 15 G boat, Deamezags, from Zaffa.
8 Prina Hendrik, ss, Braat, from Batavia.
8 Yorkshire, ss, Longley, from Mauritius.
8 Hathersage, ss, Fleetham, from Calicut.
8 Vittor Pisani, It Frigate, D. of Genova, from Portsaid.
9 Hampton, ss, Preston, from Batavia.
9 Beacon, H M G boat, Woodroff, from Suez.
9 Assiria, ss, Serra, from Bombay.
9 Asaardi, ss, Ahmed Bey, from Jeddah.
9 Arab, H M ship, Dicken, from Muscats.
10 Duplelx, ss, Such, from Mauritius.
10 Reina Mercedes, ss, Munitza, from Manilla.
10 Anadyr, ss, Brunet, from Shanghai.
10 Stentor, ss, Kirkpatrick, from Liverpool.
11 Burmah, ss, Allen, from Zanzibar.
11 Cells, ss, Holmes, from Bombay.
11 Trinacria, ss, White, from Bombay.
11 Indus, ss, Shallard, from Bombay.
11 Dunham, ss, Anderson, from Melbourne.
11 Ariadne, ss, D Gruiter, from Rotterdam.
12 Castore, ss, Luccioli, from Calcutta.
12 Cicero, ss, Heasley, from Colombo.
12 Teazer, H M S, Woodhouse, from Muscat.
12 Statesman, ss, Hughes, from Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

May. 7 August, ss, Heltberg, to Portsaid F O.
7 Minerva, ss, Nurton, to Malta F O.
7 Venetia, ss, Perrins, to Bombay.
8 Sumanood, ss, Loseo, to Mauritius.
8 Mongolia, ss, Coleman, to Calcutta.
8 Dago, ss, Haddock, to Marseilles.
8 Dorunda, ss, Templeton, to London.
8 Prince Hendrik, ss, Braat, to Amsterdam.
8 Yorkshire, ss, Langley, to Malta F O.
8 Hathersage, ss, Fleetham, to London.
9 Hampton, ss, Preston, to Rotterdam.
9 Assiria, ss, Serra, to Genova.
9 Asaardi, ss, Dofgriter, to Batavia.
12 Castore, ss, Luccioli, to Trieste.
12 Cicero, ss, Heasley, to London.
13 Statesman, ss, Hughes, to Liverpool.
14 Telford, ss, Wilson, to Gulf F O.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Rapido, It G boat, De Amezags, from Zaffa.
Vittor Pisani, It Frigate, Duke of Genova.
Beacon, H M G boat, Woodroff, from Suez.
Asaardi, ss, Ahmed Bey, from Jeddah.
Arab, H M ship, Dicken, from Muscats.
Duplelx, ss, Such, from Mauritius.
Teazer, H M ship, Woodhouse, from Muscat.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 20.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Anglia s—6 packages hardware, Mamodally Habibbhoy [illegible] FROM LONDON.

Suez s—51 cases whiskey, Nusserwanjee Aspundiarjee ; 5 casks earthenware, Soomar Veera ; 200 pigs lead, Sewjee Dhurumsee ; 3 cases confectionery, Abdoolhoosein Goolamhoosein ; 5 packages medicine other sorts, Heerjee Mooljee ; 16 cases writing and 4 bales printing papers, Shaik Adom Noordin.
Teheran s—25 cases sardines, Ebhram Tarmahamed.

FROM GENOA.

Australia s—25 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia s—15 cases oilmanstores, A K Shurrafally,

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Abercane—31 bales hemp, Vuchraz Moonjee.
Duncow—20 bales rags and 11 bales hemp rope, Nuthoo Soondarjee.
Henrietta—50 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 228 cwts gallnuts, Jethia Purshotum ; 192 cwts bones, Edward Bates and Co.
Narcissus—953 cwts bedanuts, Hurridass Khimjee ; 50 cwts linseed, Ritchie, Stuart and Co.
Lady Lycett s—200 cwts myrabollams, Poonja Jewraz ; 37 bales wool, Dinshaw Pestonjee ; 65 bales wool, Shamjee Veerjee ; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 200 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 109 bales cotton, Digamber Ramchunder ; 31 bales wool, Tulukchund Kevulram.
Anglia s—94 bales wool, Hajewan Yussonjee ; 60 bales wool, Lalljee Morarjee.
Egbert s—7 bales cotton waste, F Fisher and Co ; 950 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Wistow Hall s—172 candy bones, Edward Bates and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co ; 700 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Alice Buck—250 bales cotton, Vinay and Co.
Frolic, s—779 bales cotton, Vinay and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Eleanor, s—200 bales cotton, Kunkler Singer and Co ; 1,000 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co ; 2,550 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co.,

FOR TRIESTE.

Achille s—100 bales cotton, B and A Hormusjee ; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Achille s—1,339 cwts castorseed, Knoop and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Khedive s—866 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khedive s—338 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 32 bales twist, Khan Mahamed Nensey ; 32 bales twist, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahamed.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 18.

Peters, Surgeon, from Nusserabad.

MAY 19.

Bruce, Surgeon Major, from Poona.
Burmester, Lieut, R A, from Mhow.

MAY, 0.

Conram, Lieut, 39th Foot, from England.
Phillips, 2nd Lieut, 81st Foot, from England.
Aplin, 2nd Lieut 2-15 Foot, from England.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 19.

Moore, Dy Surg General, to England.

MAY 20.

Phillips, 2nd Lieut, 81st Foot, to Rawal Pindee.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 17.)

SURVEY OF INDIA.

Mr R Warwick, Assistant Surveyor, is granted six months' leave on medical certificate.
Mr H Hunt, Assistant Superintendent, is granted subsidiary leave preparatory to furlough.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—Military Works.

Mr J Davies, Assistant Engineer, is granted furlough to Europe on medical certificate for one year.
Mr McKenzie, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Bareilly to the Chakrata Division, Military Works.
Mr F Cunliffe, Store-keeper, is transferred from the Indus Valley to the Punjab Northern State Railway.
Captain Sparks, Executive Engineer, Mooltan Division, is granted privilege leave for eighty-six days.
Mr Froude, Executive Engineer, is transferred from the Kotri to the Sukkur Division.
Mr Bloxam, Assistant Engineer, Jhelum Division, is granted three months' language and three months' privilege leave.
One month's subsidiary leave is granted to Captain C E Shepherd, Executive Engineer, to enable him to proceed to Bombay to appear before a Medical Board, preparatory to taking leave on medical certificate to England.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, May 17.)

The following temporary promotions are made by the Officiating Chief Commissioner :—
Mr F C Anderson, C S, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class.
Mr L K Laurie, C S, Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, vice Mr Anderson.
Major E W C R Miller, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class.
Mr A U Fanshawe, C S, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 3 rd Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, vice Major Miller, in addition to his other duties as Registrar, Judicial Commissioner's Court.
Mr R Obbard, C S, Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, vice Mr Fanshawe.
Major T W Hogg, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, is appointed to officiate as Judge of the Small Cause Court and Cantonment Magistrate, Jubbulpore.
Mr F C Berry, C S, Officiating Judge of the Small Cause Court and Cantonment Magistrate, Jubbulpore, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Deputy Commissioner, Mandla.
Mr MacGeorge, Deputy Commissioner, is posted to the Betul District.
Major Brooke, Deputy Commissioner, Betul, is transferred to the Mandla District.
Mr F C Berry, C S, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Mandla, is transferred to the Jubbulpore District as Assistant Commissioner.

NORTH-WESTERN POVINCES ORDERRS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, May 17.)

Mr Parker, District Superintendent of Police, Aligarh, three months' furlough in India.
Mr Pennington, Assistant Commissioner, Lucknow privilege leave for three months.
Surgeon-Major J C Whishaw, Civil Surgeon, Lucknow, the necessary subsidiary leave to enable him to appear before a Medical Board.
Mr Laing, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, on completion of the special duty on which he is at present engaged, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Jhansi.
Captain J Corse-Scott, 37th Regiment, N I, to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate of Bareilly.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. W. S. HEWETT, COMMANDANT, B. V. R.

Bombay, th May 20 1879.

1 No 933 Bugler Major John Gouldsworthy is posted to E Company.
2 No 881 Bugler S Gouldsworthy is transfered from A to E Company.
3 No 927 James Budd having joined is appointed bugler and posted to "A" Company, vice Gouldworthy, transferred.
4 No 936 J Gilder having joined is taken on the strength of the Regiment and posted to E Company.
5 Members attending the Grant Road Theatre will kindly do so in uniform, Mess Dress for officers and white for other members.
6 The regiment will Parade at 8 a m on Saturday with Arms and accoutrements, and white uniform with Helmets, on the Polo Ground near the Secretariat, prior to taking part in the Brigade parade, in honor of Her Majesty's birthday. Three rounds of blank ammunition will be issued per man : Ball ammunition to be removed from the pouches.
With reference to the above order members are reminded that a preliminary Parade will take place at 6 a m on Friday, 23rd Inst, every member intending to be present at the parade on Saturday is requested also to attend the practice drill on Friday.

By Order
F. STOKES, Captain and
Adjutant, B. V. R.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DECCAN, SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY, AND KANARA.

The Mails for the Deccan, Southern Maratha Country, and Kanara are now despatched by the down Local Poona Train leavine at 7-30 a. m. (Madras Time) instead of by the 2-30 p. m. Mail Train, as formerly.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

No after-packet will be made up at the General Post Office and the times for posting are given in the subjoined table.
A Post Office is established at the Bori Bandar Railway Station, where Letters and Papers, too late for the Mail closing at the General Post Office, will be received *without fee* up to 5 minutes of the departure of Trains.
No Letters or Papers can be posted in the Railway Carriage Letter Box.
Table showing the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 15th October 1878 and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	Latest hour for Posting			
	At General Post Office.		At Branch Post Offices.	At the Bore Bandar Railway Station Post Office.
	Ordinary Letters and Papers.	Registered Letters & Parcels.		
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway	4-50 P.M.	3 P.M.	3 P.M.	5-25 P.M.
For Poona, Madras Presidency, the Deccan and the Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway	1-20 P.M.	12 NOON.	12 NOON.	1-55 P.M.
For Post Towns on the B. B. and C. I. Railway	7-30 P.M.	4 P.M.	5-30 P.M.	Grant Road. 8-30 P.M.
Gujarat, Kattywar, and Kutch				
For ditto in South Canara, i. e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapooli, and Ratnagherry	10 A.M.	(4 P.M. of previous day.	8-30 A.M.	...
For ditto on the S.E. Line of the G.I.P. Railway as far as Poona also for S. M. Country, Sattara, Kolapur, Belgaum and Dharwar, &c.	6 A.M.	Do.	(5-30 P.M. of previous day.	Bori Bander. 6-55 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Nandgaon	7 A.M.	Do.	Do.	7-55 A.M.
For Uran & Panwell	5-30 A.M.	Do.	Do.	...

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails, will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

CALENDAR FOR MAY 1879.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon.....21st, 10h. 21·7 m. a.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Wed. 21	.....	5 25	6 27	11 47 m	5 5 m
				11 21 a	5 45 a
Th. 22	Ascension Day, or Holy Thursday.	5 26	6 27	0 19 m	6 32 m
				11 32 a	6 17 a
Fri. 23		5 25	6 28	0 53 a	6 9 m
				...	6 52 a
Sat. 24	Birth of Queen Victoria	5 25	6 28	0 26 m	6 44 m
				1 28 a	7 28 a
Sun. 25	Sunday after Ascension	5 25	6 29	1 4 m	7 21 m
				2 5 a	8 10 a
Mon. 26	.....	5 24	6 29	1 47 m	8 1 m
				3 31 a	8 51 a

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

Lessees and Proprietors.....Messrs. Jack and Wheatleigh.
Stage Manager.....Mr. Harry St. Maur.
Acting Manager.....Mr. George Norville.

LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.

THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, MAY 21st.

Farewell Benefit
Of the Celebrated Irish Comedian,
Mr. CHARLES WHEATLEIGH,
Who leaves for England by the next Steamer,
Last appearance but two of
MISS ANNIE FIRMIN.
Last appearance but two of
Mr. JOHN JACK.
Only time of Boucicault's Famous Irish Drama of
ARRAH NA POGUE.

Arrah-na-Pogue—Arrah of the kiss.....Miss Annie Firmin.
Shaun the Post—With song "Wearing of the Green"—his original part.....Mr. C. Wheatleigh.
The O'Grady.....Mr. John Jack.
Beamish McCool.....Mr. Harry St. Maur.
Major Coffin.....Mr. George Norville.
The Sergeant.....Mr. Richards.
Mrichal Feeney, the informer.....Mr. G. Crofton.
Cooney, a peasant.....Mr. Jones.
Fanny Power.....Miss Emily Blanc.
Sheelah.....Mrs. Norville.

INCIDENTAL TO THE PLAY,
A BARNDOOR JIG and Song "WEARING OF THE GREEN."

THURSDAY, MAY 22ND,
THE AFFECTING PLAY OF THE
DEBUTANTE.
And Miss Firmin's Immensely Popular Protean Play of
IN AND OUT OF PLACE.
In which she impersonates five Different Characters with Songs and Dances.

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 23RD.
Grand Farewell Benefit
And last appearance of
MISS ANNIE FIRMIN
Under the distinguished Patronage of
GENERAL HEWETT,
Commanding Bombay Volunteer Rifles, the Officers and Members of the Corps.
On which occasion she will appear in her greatest performance of
MISS MULTON
IN
EXPIATION.
After the play a crowd open air
PROMENADE CONCERT.
BALLADS BY
MISS FIRMIN.
Mr. Harry St. Maur. Mr. Geo Norville. Mr. Sam Benson. and Mr. Johnstone, who have kindly volunteered.
The Theatre Compound will be brilliantly illuminated. Bands of Music will play amid flights of fire balloons. Concluding with a splendid display of
FIREWORKS.

POPULAR MILLION PRICES.

Dress Circle.....Rs. 3 | Gallery .....Re. 1
Orchestra Stalls..... ,, 2 | Pit .....As. 8
Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co's, where a plan of the Theatre may be seen.
Doors Open at 8. Performance begin at 9 precisely.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

STAGG—May 13th, at the Brewery, Murree, the wife of Mr. I. E. Stagg, of a daughter.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances, sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1879.

THE Press Commissioner telegraphs that the basis for a satisfactory treaty with Yakub Khan has been arranged, and that the chief objects at which the policy of the Government has been aiming at will now probably be attained. Before the public can endorse the qualification of satisfactory as applied to the arrangements which we are informed have been concluded, it will first be necessary to learn something more definite about them. For instance, we know that by hook or by crook the Government policy recently has tended solely towards bringing about a cessation of the war in the North-West by any means, and almost on any terms that would not necessitate an advance of the British forces to Kabul itself. But it will be interesting to learn how Government will attempt an explanation as to the value of a treaty that is to be concluded with a prince who—as is the case with Yakub Khan at present—is only the head of one of the many parties that distract Afghanistan. The whole of the official Press in England are in raptures with the "wise, prudent, "and statesmanlike policy" that has halted our armies at Jallalabad, and that seeks to obtain without further bloodshed by means of a convention with the present Amir the supposed objects for which the war was first undertaken. But what if that convention is not worth the paper on which it is written? According to the news which daily reaches us regarding the state of affairs existing not only in Kabul but throughout the country, it would appear that the Amir's authority is hardly even acknowledged at his own capital. By all means let us conclude the war and withdraw the troops forthwith if it is really considered that the task of carrying the enterprise to its natural conclusion—the complete and unmistakable defeat of the enemy—is not worth the cost. Let us, we say, at once admit that the whole thing was a blunder, and that we had better not have commenced it at all, but do not let us deceive ourselves—let it not be thought that by getting a helpless puppet like Yakub Khan to put his name to a document—we have thereby succeeded in rendering our frontiers any more secure than they were before, or that such a signature is worth the cost of the lives and treasure that have been expended. The thing is ridiculous and can only be meant to quiet and hoodwink the public at home—for anyone who knows anything about the East must laugh at the idea of a treaty under these circumstances with an Asiatic Prince—especially with an Afghan one.

In this matter there are positively only two courses open to us—there is no difficulty in seeing our road one way or the other ; but, as we have said, let as avoid self-deception. Yakub Khan must be established on his throne by the force of British arms, his country must be reduced to order by the same means, and his rule must in future completely, unmistakably, and before all the world—before even the Afghans themselves be rendered subservient to the Government of India. To effect that, as we have long ago indicated, it is necessary however that British forces shall accompany Yakub Khan back to his own capital even if they go there as friends and not as enemies. That is one course—the only other available is to return to where we were before the war began, holding only certain positions as outposts and considering the people beyond our North-West Frontier as active enemies, who have to be watched and guarded against as such. Whether the latter would be a satisfactory termination to the campaign is another question. So far as our opinions are concerned they have on that point been already sufficiently explained. We have on numerous occasions expressed our belief that to end the war in that fashion will be to make things much worse than they were before—will be to render Afghanistan more than ever available as a field for intrigue, and the new frontier will have been rendered scientific only in the sense that it will entail an increase to the military forces of the Indian Empire, or to put it in other words—for such increase in the present financial position is of course out of the question—that it will materially reduce and weaken the military strength at

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

ANOTHER FIRE IN POONA. THE DACOITS.

POONA, MAY 20.

At seven o'clock this morning Holkar's Wada was discovered to be on fire. Mr. Trenn and the police were quickly on the spot, and the fire was promptly extinguished with only slight damage. No cause is yet known. It is rumoured in Poona that the Mission School peon and the two others are suspected of firing Phudke's palace; also that Keshew Krishna confessed because he was tortured by the police, and that he really knows nothing about the fires. Boodwar palace and Visrambagh palace are still smouldering and the engines are working.

Major Daniel has at once returned to Talegaon. Major Eden's party of the 11th N. I. are at Talegaon. The Cavalry are endeavouring to surround and hem in the dacoits.

The Governor is expected to-morrow.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

PARLIAMENTARY

LONDON, MAY 20.

In the House of Commons last night, the Under-Secretary for War announced that a Military Committee of Enquiry will be appointed for the purpose of investigating the organisation of the British Army.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

LONDON, MAY 20.

The French Press attack the hesitation shown by the British Government as regards an active co-operation with the French Government in the Greek and Egyptian questions and attribute it to mistrust of French influence.

The English Press consider the complaint of the French Press groundless.

DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

The Tekke Turcomans on the 15th April attacked and defeated the Russians at Burnak, situated about forty versts from Krasnovosk. General Lomakin is awaiting reinforcements before advancing into the interior.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LISBON, MAY 19.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Patna, homeward bound from the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left yesterday.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MAY 19.

The Bombay Mails of the 28th ult. via Brindisi were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, MAY 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats 6½.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	6¾
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	71½
4½ per cent. do.	77
3 per cent. Consols for account	98⅛
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	114
Bar Silver	50

STEAMER REPORTS.

MADRAS, MAY 20, 4-56 P. M.

Hongkong, 20th—Manila Mail leaves afternoon 24th.

WEATHER REPORTS.—MAY 20.

CAMBAYROAD, 4-25 p.m.—Weather cloudy, wind W.W.

CAMWAR, 5 p. m.—Weather cloudy, wind N. W. 7; thermometer 86; barometer 29-240.

MANGALORE, 9th.—Weather morning cloudy, evening rainy, wind S.E., S. W. strong, Fall of rain 80 cents.

TUTICORIN, 2-40 p. m.—Weather fair, wind strong W.; thermometer 90; barometer 29-67.

VINGORLA, 5 p. m.—Weather variable, wind W. strong.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7 3-16 to 7-32d. per Re.		
Do. do.	6 months' sight...	1s. 7-16 to 15-32d.	,,
Credits,	3 ,, ,,	...1s. 7|9-16d.	,,
Documents,	3 ,, ,,	...1s. 7 9-16 to 5-8d.	,,
France	3 ,, ,,	...2·04½ to 2·05.	,,

At their yesterday's meeting, the Town Council considered a letter from the Municipal Commissioner requesting sanction to the expenditure of a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,000 for the deportation of the Kathiawar immigrants now located at Mody Bay, of whom there are about 4,000 in Bombay. Mr. Grant proposed this expenditure of Municipal funds with extreme reluctance, remarking that, under present circumstances, no other course was open to him. The Health Officer had reported that unless the people were forthwith deported, an immediate outbreak of pestilence might be apprehended. The majority of the members, although they admitted the advisability of making the grant, were unwilling to accord their sanction at once, as they said they had no power under the Act to authorize an immediate payment. The solicitors to the Corporation had advised that there could be no doubt whatever that the money could legally be granted under section 137 of the Acts of 1872 and 1878, which bore upon all objects connected with the "public safety, health, and convenience." The demurring members, however, differed in opinion with the Municipal solicitors, arguing that the deportation of immigrants was not one of the objects contemplated by the sections referred to. A proposition of the Hon'ble Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee to the effect, that in anticipation of the sanction of the Corporation, the Municipal Commissioner be authorized to expend a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,000 to provide for the cost of removing the immigrants forthwith, was negatived by a majority. An amendment, proposed by Mr. Sanji, was carried to the effect that the Corporation be recommended to sanction the grant at a meeting to be held on the 29th instant.

INTIMATION has been sent to us (*Civil and Military Gazette*) from Gundamuck, to the effect that on the 10th instant, at Jallalabad, Yakub Khan was, under British auspices, proclaimed as the Amir of Kabul. The news if correct is important—as this is the first practical recognition of the sort which Yakub has received. If, further, Yakub has been proclaimed ruler, with the sanction or authority of the Indian Government, the step logically commits the latter to a great deal more. There seems no halting place between an announcement of that sort and the rendering of such aid to the Amir as shall leave him in the position of a friend and strong ally of the British Government.

THE *Pioneer* says :—Very good accounts are received of the Native Contingent troops at Thull. They are actively employed guarding the whole line of communications between Kohat and Kurram, a distance of nearly 120 miles, through a country infested with thieves and rebellious tribes. The Contingent troops escort all convoys passing on to the front, and hold a number of small posts at strategical points on the road. Their own behaviour is perfect, and altogether their employment has been a great success and a great economy to the Government. They fail in little details of drill in a manner which is disconcerting to the martinet mind, saluting with the right hand only and sometimes mounting their horses from the off side, but in essentials they are good hardy soldiers, boiling over with anxiety to have a slash at the enemy. Foreign rivals of Great Britain teaching themselves to believe that our rule in India is beset with manifold internal dangers, must find something to think about in the attitude of the Sikh Contingent, which shows how the great Indian feudatories, instead of being a thorn in the side of Government, are a positive assistance to Her Majesty's arms in time of trouble.

THE *Statesman* says :—"The *Bombay Gazette* has a very strong article on the mismanagement, waste, and loss which attended the advance to Kandahar." Our contemporary adds :—"We are able from our own information to confirm the charge made against General Stewart. Some months ago we pointed out the fact that this General, from personal motives, had pushed on needlessly to the front, and had thus been in a very great measure the cause of the discreditable, and we might almost say, disastrous character of the advance on Kandahar."

THE Allahabad paper says :—Reports show that cholera is rapidly abating in the Punjab. A few cases are still reported in the Rawul Pindi, Umritsur, Delhi, Umballa, and Hissar Divisions, but the last named is the only one where cases are at all numerous.

Apropos of the charge of jobbery in connection with the appointment of Dr. Payne to the Surgeon Generalship of Bengal, the *Pioneer* asks, "What is a job, in the official sense of the term ?" and proceeds :—"The job official surely means the advancement of the interests of an individual at the expense of other claims or of the public advantage. . . . . No one has yet ventured to hint that Dr. Payne is not very specially qualified for the appointment. His reputation, professional and administrative, stands too high for even the old women of the service (if such there be) to attack it. The occasion is special, and a special man is needed to meet it. Sir Ashley Eden has chosen his man, and the Government of India have ratified his choice. A departure from customary procedure is asked for and sanctioned; but the public, and the public alone, will benefit by it. If those whose promotion may be temporarily delayed have the horror of jobs which their words imply, this consideration will have more effect on their action than the mere moderating of their language."

THE Lahore paper says :—Some strange rumours about a plot on the part of the Mohmunds, to make a sudden swoop upon the Peshawur Valley, are in circulation beyond the frontier. Of course, the probability is that the rumours are baseless, but at the same time there is nothing impossible in them. Two qualities have distinguished the Mohmunds from other hill tribes during the present war—their resolution, and, for hill-savages, their organization. The recent movements of Fakir Shah, the would-be successor to the Akhoond of Swat, prove that the Mohmunds are capable of a certain degree of union and obedience. Is it more improbable that these fanatical cut-throats should dream of raiding *en masse* into the Peshawur Valley, than that some people in the quiet Deccan should not only have combined to burn down the public offices in Poona, but also succeeded ?

THE *Pioneer* says :—For some time past there has existed at Government head-quarters a so-called Secretaries' Committee, the duty of which has been to devise measures for cutting down the expenses of secretariat establishments. But the secretaries who constituted the committee have had so much else to do that no victims have actually been offered up on the altar of retrenchment. Now, vitality is to be infused into the committee by the addition of a new member to be wholly employed upon its work. Woe to superfluous clerks, if there are any, on establishments to be strained through his fingers. Of course it is right to prevent establishments from overgrowing, but we hope the pruning process will be managed tenderly as regards the subordinates who may be dispensed with. Whatever the financial results, they will belong to the order of two penny halfpenny savings, and it will not be worth while to secure these by shabby behaviour to underlings.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* :—Our information about disturbances in Kabul is further corroborated by our news from the Camp, Gundamuck. We are also told that Yakub Khan, being much alarmed at the intelligence of increasing disturbances at Kabul, formed an intention to return in haste to the capital. It is not said that he intimated his wish to Major Cavagnari. Mustapha Habeebullah Khan, the Finance Minister, dissuaded the Amir, and argued, says our informant, that, having once appeared in person, he was bound to complete his negotiations with the English. This rumour having got abroad, the idea arose among the natives at the encampment, that the posting of English sentries round Yakub's camp on the 10th instant had been done for the purpose of preventing the Amir from taking his leave !

A FATAL accident occurred on Sunday night, between 8 and 9 o'clock, at the officers' mess of the 2-13th Regt., Bangalore. It appears that Captain Napier's *chokra* took down his master's revolver from the wall, either for the purpose of cleaning it or through motives of curiosity. At all events he does not seem to have been aware that the revolver was loaded, and handling it carlessly it went off, the bullet passing through his brain and killing him instantaneously.

THE opinion was hazarded the other day that the Chinese official, who has lately passed through Mandalay on his way to India, might have been diverted from his original route through Tibet and Nepal by reason of its physical difficulties, and it was suggested in connection with his journey that he might be the bearer of a decoration for the Prime Minister of Nepal. But it appears (says the *Pioneer*) that Sir Bunoodeep Singh, the successor of Sir Jung Bahadoor in that office, already rejoice in his predecessor's title of Thoang lin pimma ko-kang wang san, that is to say, "Commander of the Army, the brave, perfect in every thing, master of military affairs, the Maharaja." It is a curious commentary on the relations between the Governments of Pekin and Lhassa that Huang Mao Tsai, the Chinese traveller in question, and an official to boot, though only of the seventh grade, was stopped on the eastern border of Tibet owing to suspicion of his being an Englishman. Of the actual stoppage there can be no doubt, though there may be concerning the genuineness of the reason given for it. The object of Huang's mission is said to be to collect geographical information.

AN account was given on April 27th, at the Royal Geographical Society, by the Rev. J. M. Carthy, of the China Inland Mission, of his journey across China, which was interesting not only by reason of his observations on the way, but because from first to last he was received with exceptional civility by the whole population, was never asked for a passport, and even passed through Manwyne, where Mr. Margary was murdered, without meeting with any annoyance. A great change seems to be taking place in our relations with China; and if we may judge by the tone of the speech delivered by the Marquis Tseng, translated by Dr. Macartney, the Chinese Envoy has received special instructions to encourage a good feeling between the two countries. Mr. M'Carthy also spoke of the loyal manner in which the Chefoo Convention had been carried out by the Chinese Government, and there is every reason to believe that the wish at the present time is to fulfil all obligations toward this country in the spirit in which they were entered upon. Of the importance of a good understanding between Great Britain and China we (*Pall Mall Gazette*) have frequently spoken. It is scarcely too much to say that the two Empires have everything to gain by mutual agreement, and certainly China is not the only country with which we do business that is devoted to a policy of protection. So long as our own colonies place heavy duties on our goods and endeavour to shut out Chinamen altogether from their shores, we cannot with very good grace complain of the Chinese system in its present modified form. China has certainly begun to move; and it may depend a good deal upon our action whether she continues to do so, and in the right direction.

THE Russian revolutionary journal *Land and Liberty* reports that on the 12th (24th) of March sentence of death was passed at Archangel on a young man named Bobikoff, who had been a subaltern in the army. Bobikoff, though only twenty years of age, had already, for some offence unnamed, been sent to serve in a penal or disciplinary battalion, somewhere in Western Siberia; and his indignation had been roused by the publication of an order to the effect that desertions from the disciplinary battalions in Western Siberia should be punished by exile to Eastern Siberia for life. He himself deserted, and, an attempt being made to recapture him, he defended himself, revolver in hand, against his would-be captors. The court formed to try the young man was composed of Military officers under the presidency of General Mofordvinoff; and *Land and Liberty* declares that as the members of the special tribunal were leaving St. Petersburg, the Commander-in-Chief Nicolas Nicolaievitch, said to them, "I hope you will not sentence him to an honourable death." "The slaves," it adds, "did not disappoint their master, since they sentenced Bobikoff to die by the rope." Only high functionaries were admitted to the court, which was surrounded by a large body of police and soldiers so that the whole street was crowded with them. Bobikoff was brought into the hall by twelve soldiers. "His young sympathetic face," we are told, "was careworn and pale. On each side of him stood a gendarme with naked sword; while he was separated from the public by six soldiers with loaded muskets, and from the judges by five soldiers similarly armed. The act of accusation was read. Based on Bobikoff's own avowal, as made at the preliminary investigation, it was conclusive, and left him no opportunity of exculpating himself. "I belong to the Russian Social Revolutionary Party," he had said; "and I have done my best to serve it. But I should not have committed the act now charged against me had I not been driven to it by the harshness of the Government and its officials." Called upon for his defence, he was proceeding to give instances of cruelty and oppression on the part of the Government authorities when the president stopped him, saying that his statements had nothing to do with the offence of which he was accused. Bobikoff then exclaimed that he had never expected justice from such a tribunal, that he had to 'deal not with judges but with executioners, that he did not ask for mercy at their hands, but this his death would be avenged. Sentence of death was then passed upon him. The tribunal, however, recommended him to mercy on account of his extreme youth; and it was uncertain when the number of *Land and Liberty* containing these particulars was published whether he would be executed or sent to the Siberian mines for life.

Truth says :—There is an immense demand for the new volume of Prince Albert's Life, which is published this week. One edition of 6,000 copies is already disposed of in advance, and a second edition is in preparation.

THE French are paying attention to their coast defences. Calais is to become again an important place of arms and a fortress of the first class. The ramparts now surrounding the town, which are of an antiquated type and would afford no protection whatever against an attack undertaken with modern artillery, are to be levelled, and a new enceinte, with a girdle of detached forts in advance of it, is to be constructed, resting on the citadel, and enclosing the towns of Calais and St. Pierre, as well as the principal works designed in accordance with the law of the 14th of December, 1875, for the improvement of the port. By a law signed by the President of the Republic on the 21st ult. the construction of the new enceinte and detached forts round Calais is declared to be a work of public utility and urgency, and a sum of 14,000,000*f.* is set aside to defray the expenses incurred during the next four years in building the new fortifications. The trace and profile of the enceinte have been already drawn out; but the positions, size, and character of the outlying works have not yet been definitely decided upon.

BOMBAY.

THE following programme of music will be played by the band of the 7th Royal Fusiliers at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening :—

March	Osman Pasha	Schemby.
Overture	Light Cavalry	Suppe.
Valse	A Zoi	Waldteufel.
Cavatina	Il Pirata	Bellini.
Valse	Songs of the Wood	Tinney.
Selection	A Night in Berlin	Hartmann.
Galop (vocal)	Chowkra	Millar.

ASSAULT.—Jacob Periman was yesterday fined Rs. 15 by Mr. W. Webb for committing an assault against a woman.

FOUND DROWNED.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday on view of the body of a female child, apparently about two years of age, that was found lying dead on the seashore at Nepean Road. The following verdict was recorded, "That the deceased child was lying dead amongst the rocks near the sea at Malabar Hill, but under what circumstances there is no evidence to say."

CHEATING.—A Mahomedan, named Ahmedkhan Oomerkhan, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of attempting to cheat by dishonestly inducing Gopall Laxmon to deliver to him a silver watch valued Rs. 15. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

OLD OFFENDERS.—Two noted characters, named Mahadew Dowlatia and Anunda Uxmunta, were yesterday each sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment by Mr. C. P. Cooper, on being convicted of stealing a silver waistchain, a gold earring and brash of the aggregate value of Rs. 38, the property of a Hindu.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday on view of the body of an old Hindu woman, who, it appears, on the day previous was sitting by the side of a compound wall of a house in Anant Roorkee's cart, when a buggy and horse backed up against the wall and knocked down a portion, which fell upon the deceased, striking her upon the back. She was immediately conveyed to her own residence, where she died soon after. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

INSTALLATION MEETING AT LODGE "EASTERN STAR."—The regular meeting of members Lodge "Eastern Star," English Constitution, was held on Monday last at the Masonic Hall, Nesbit Lane, Byculla, for the installation of Bro. Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy as the Worshipful Master for the ensuing year. There was a large attendance of Freemasons headed by Bro. Wor. Jas. E. Tyrrell, Provincial Grand Master of Bombay, who was present with many of his District Grand officers. It speaks highly for the warm interest felt by the new Grand Master in his work that he specially came down to be present at the meeting from Hyderabad, Deccan, where he was professionally engaged. The installation ceremony was ably performed by Wor. Bro. Dhunjeesha M. Kapadia, the retiring master of the Lodge. A Past Master's jewel and clothing were presented by the District Grand Master to Wor Bro. Dinshaw Nowrojee Sakiatwalla, one of the Past Masters of the Lodge.

THE CASE OF HOMICIDE AT KIRKEE.—Yesterday was fixed for the hearing of the soldiers' case wherein one Artillerymen and three Highlanders are said to have caused the death of a watchman at the Kirkee Railway Station; but in consequence of the identity of one of the Highlanders not being traced it has been postponed till this morning, when the detachment stationed at Kirkee will be marched before the station in order to enable the Railway employes to point out the man. From what we hear Artillerymen, instead of kicking the deceased watchman to death, was using his best endeavours to pacify them; but as it would be premature to comment upon the case just now, we will reserve any further remarks we might have to make for a future issue.—*Poona Observer*.

THE CIRCUS.

THE famous Miss Victoria Cooke will perform at the Circus on Thursday night for the first time in Bombay, and will appear again on Friday and Saturday evenings. Saturday night is announced to be "positively the last" of the Circus in Bombay.

THE RAMPA RIOTS.

A CORRESPONDENT sends to the *Madras Times* the following account of the tribe called Rampas, who have lately given the Madras Government so much trouble :—

I have some personal experience with these jungle people. Once I was a month amongst them, and, in that time, I travelled more than a week through dense jungle without once seeing ten yards of open ground. When I came to a village and pitched my tent all the people fled into the jungle, and sometimes none returned before the night. And when I asked them why they armed with bows and arrows, spears and matchlocks, fled from me, unarmed as I was, they answered that they were afraid that I had come to catch them and to make them slaves.

They burn down a little jungle every year, and make small holes with a stick in the ground and throw in cholam seed. This is their cultivation. The crop is naturally very scanty, and before the next sowing time comes, this place is young jungle again, which will not be cut, they have, therefore, to cut down and burn another spot for cultivation.

In the hot season they live by a conjee prepared from tamarind stones, and they drink toddy from the palmyra tree in the valleys, and higher up on the hills, where no palmyras grow, from the sago palm.

In the midst of the district I saw no money. They could not change rupees, and to settle accounts I had to promise to pay such change as was due to them in the next village. If I had liked to do so, I suppose they would have given me no trouble if I had taken what I wanted without paying for it. Seeing that I took good care that everything was properly paid by my people, they came and complained to me that the constables took their fowls, &c., without paying at all, and that they were pressing them in many ways. In some villages they had very little wherewith to dress themselves, and in one village, I was told that the women wore no clothes at all, but I saw no females there.

They say that they were the original inhabitants of the district, but that they in olden times were conquered and driven back to the hill and jungles. They look upon the jungles as their property, and have always enjoyed the use of the toddy trees. Except sending the police up to that district and surveying the same very lately, Government has bestowed no benefit upon these people. There is no school in the whole district, not even a road, and whether the people look upon the Police as a benefit to their district, is very doubtful. I found these hill people the most innocent and truthful people I ever met in India.

Whether it is worth while to impose the Abkari tax upon such people—and here is what has caused this war—before they are educated, is an open question. I do not doubt that every officer acquainted with the hill people in the Rampa district must have advised Government rather to give up the few hundreds of rupees they might get by enforcing the Abkari law, than run the certain risk of a rising in that district. How this Revenue Board could have ignored the real state of affairs in the Rampa district, it is impossible to understand, when men like Colonel Robertson and Mr. Foster are so well acquainted with Rampa, and have shown a good deal of interest in the poor people there. And if Government really is acquainted with Rampa and its people and their wants, what could have tempted them to risk such a campaign in a dense jungle, were regular troops can do nothing but defence themselves, and at last must succumb to the deadly jungle-fever? This is the healthiest time of the year up there, and still the medical officer as already sent away a number of sick, and amongst them the superintendent of Police, and apparently Col. Robertson has to follow him soon.

Perhaps Government cannot give in now, yet still there may easily be found a way by which Government might be lenient towards these poor people without losing its dignity. Those acquainted with the Rampa ought to be able to propose such plans, if only Government would listen to their advice.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA,

BOMBAY, 19th May 1879.

Hour of observation	10 a.m.	4 p.m.	10 p.m.
Barometer corrected at 32 deg. F.	29·33		
Temperature of the Air	84·8		
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·3		
Dew Point	77·4		
Relative humidity of Air	78		
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8).	5·6		
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9 p.m.)	86·2		
Minimum do. (read at 10 a.m.)	76·8		
General Direction of Wind	WSW.	W.	WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	203		

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

SUMMARY OF ENGLISH NEWS.

(FROM APRIL 26TH TO MAY 2ND INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen left Paris on Friday morning and embarked at Cherbourg, on board the Royal yacht, which proceeded the next morning to Portsmouth, from whence Her Majesty travelled to Windsor. Her Majesty came up to London on Wednesday, and paid a visit of condolence to the Duchess of Roxburghe.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, Lord Cadogan, in answer to a question, said that adequate measures had been taken to stop the supply of arms to the Zulus. On Monday Lord Stratheden moved for a select Committee to consider the question of rendering the Militia available for garrison duty in the Colonies; but Lord Bury and the Duke of Cambridge objected, and observed that whenever an emergency had occurred the Militia had volunteered to serve without the kingdom. The motion was withdrawn. On Tuesday Lord Bateman moved a resolution affirming that the true application of the principles of free trade required reciprocity on the part of other nations. The Earl of Beaconsfield admitted that trade was suffering, and that fiscal restrictions in foreign countries prejudicially affected British manufactures, but the nation had decided in favour of free trade. He could not approve the resolution. After some remarks from Earl Granville, the resolution was withdrawn. Last night Lord Lansdowne made some inquiries respecting affairs in Egypt, which Lord Salisbury and the Premier thought it was undesirable to answer at present.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, Mr. Cross moved resolutions declaring that the office of Attorney-General of Victoria is an office under the Crown, and that, Sir B. O'Loghlen having accepted such office, his election for Clare county had become void. Sir J. Goldsmid and other members contended that the office in question was a purely local appointment, and was quite independent of the Crown; but after a long debate the resolutions were agreed to by 180 to 11. Mr. James proposed a resolution in favour of rendering charity funds liable to taxation. Mr. Gladstone supported the principle of the resolution, and subsequently Mr. James changed his motion into one for a Select Committee to inquire into the subject, to which the Government declined to assent, and it was defeated by 72 to 52. The adjourned debate upon Mr. Sylands's Resolution was resumed on Monday by Mr. Goschen, who was followed by Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson in defence of the Government. Mr. Gladstone objected to the increased expenditure and the frequency of steam-boiler explosions, and moved a resolution declaring it incumbent upon all proprietors to provide for the inspection of their boilers and to report to the Board of Trade, but after debate the resolution was withdrawn. The House was shortly afterwards counted out. At Wednesday's sitting Sir R. Peel complained of an alteration in the terms of a question of which he had given notice with respect to the state of Russia, but the speaker explained that the original notice was irregular. The Bill for closing public houses in Ireland at 6 on Saturday evenings was then discussed, but was talked out. Last night, after some preliminary questions, the House went into Committee upon the Army Discipline Bill, and the discussion of the clauses occupied nearly the whole of the sitting.

Lord Salisbury, addressing the Middlesex Conservative Association vindicated the past policy of the Government, and declared that the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin would be completely carried out.

Tuesday's *Gazette* contained announcements of the appointments of the Rev. T. J. Rowsell as one of the Queen's Chaplains; of Captain M. E. Sale, R.A., as Demarcation Commissioner for Montenegro; of Professor Shirley as Canon of St. Paul's; of Mr. W. H. Wrench as Consul at Constantinople; and of Mr. G. Bruce as Solicitor-General for the County Palatine of Durham.

Mr. W. Marshall, formerly a merchant in Glasgow, who died recently, has bequeathed a sum exceeding £200,000 for the establishment of a charitable institution in that city.

The examination of the woman Katherine Webster, accused of the Richmond murder, was resumed on Friday and Tuesday, and again adjourned.

There has been serious rioting at Mallow in consequence of the Roman Catholic Bishop having ordered that the schools directed by the Christian Brothers—a religious body greatly esteemed in the town—should be handed over to the priests. A mob took possession of the school buildings, drove out the priest's representatives, and the interference of the police alone prevented their destruction by fire.

On the week the various departments of the Stock Exchange show a decided improvement, the only exception to this being Egyptian, which fell heavily for two or three days, but there has been since a partial recovery. Home railway stocks participated in the advance, and American railways are all considerably better in price.

OBITUARY.—Major-Gen. J. C. West, Mad. Ret.; Sir W. H. Doyle, Chief Justice of Gibraltar; J. Gowper, late Mad. M.S.; W. Johnstone, Public Works, Bengal; Lady Lucy Davies, Countess of Clare; H. N. Corbett, late Mofussil Cr., India; R. Smethurst, late High Sheriff for Lancaster; Rear-Admiral Trollope; Dr. G. Mackay, M.D., R. N.

A note addressed to the Khedive by the French Government has been despatched to Cairo. The British Government is understood to be agreed with the Paris Cabinet, but it is not thought that any coercive measures are contemplated.

The intelligence from Russia gives a melancholy picture of the general terror prevailing there. Attempts at assassination, sometimes successful, are reported to occur frequently, despite the increasing rigour of the military and police authorities. A semi-official paper publishes an article insisting upon the duty of foreign Governments, for their own protection, to co-operate with Russia in repressing revolutionary conspiracy in Russia.

The public festivities at Vienna in celebration of the Emperor's Silver Wedding reached their climax on Sunday, when there was a picturesque national procession through the streets of that capital.

The Assembly at Tirnova on Tuesday elected by acclamation Prince Battenberg as Prince of Bulgaria under the title of Alexander I.

The strike of coal miners in Belgium continues.

The Porte has been urged by the representatives of the Great Powers at Constantinople to effect an early arrangement with Greece upon the frontier question, and it has been intimated that in the event of a speedy settlement not being arrived at the Powers will meet in conference to decide the matter.

The United States Congress having passed the Army Bill with additional clauses, prohibiting the employment of the army at election polls, the President has notified a veto, which is still to be considered by Congress.

THE ARMY.

War Office, Pall Mall, 2nd May.

34th Foot, Lieut.-General A. Maxwell, C.B., to be Colonel, vice General William Irwin, transferred to the 88th Foot.

88th Foot, General W. Irwin, from the 34th Foot, to be Colonel, vice General Sir. H. Shirley, K.C.B., deceased.

THE NAVY.

Admiralty, 29th April, 1879.

Fleet Surgeon L. J. Monteith has been placed on the Retired List.

Engineer W. W. Chilcott has been promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer.

Fleet Surgeon F. W. Blake has this day been placed on the Retired List, and has been allowed to assume the rank and title of Retired Deputy Inspector-General from the same date.

The announcement contained in the *London Gazette* of 3rd January, of the promotion of Lieut. C. F. M. Gordon to the rank of Commander is hereby cancelled.

A P. & O. S.S. ON FIRE.

A LLOYD'S telegram says :—The Australia (Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer) arrived at Malta to-day. She was discovered on fire in the after orlop. Assistance was sent for from the dockyard. The cargo of cotton will have to be discharged, but nothing serious is apprehended at present. The Australia is one of the largest of the company's fleet. She had on board the homeward India and China mails, and £120,000 specie.

WITHDRAWAL OF A BANK FROM BUSINESS.

MESSRS. WILKINSON AND CO.' of the Leeds Borough Bank, have issued a circular announcing that consequent on the great stagnation in trade they have determined to discontinue their banking business. They add that they will be glad to pay over on application the balance of all accounts now in their hands. The bank was established nine years ago, and has done a large business.

MARRIAGE AT HAMPTON COURT.

THE Chapel Royal at Hampton Court was opened on Wednesday night, the 30th April, for the celebration of a wedding. The bride and bridegroom were Miss Chesney, daughter of the late General Chesney, who whose occupies apartments at Hampton Court Palace, and Edward, eldest son of Vice-Admiral Charlwood, of Bidsford. The ceremony took place at a quarter-pass eight o'clock, and the Rev. P. Cameron Woodhouse, the resident chaplain, officiated. The bride was attended by eight bridesmaids, and the interior of the chapel presented a brilliant appearance, the invited company being in evening dress. At the close of the service Mr. and Mrs. Charlwood led the way to the Oak Room, where Mrs. Chesney gave a dance. The last wedding in the chapel was at four o'clock in the afternoon.

WINTER IN MAY.

MAY DAY appears to have been ushered in with cold stormy weather in all parts of the country. In London the wind was piercing, and at night, after a heavy shower of cold rain, sharp frost set in. Next morning the sun shone from five to nine morten o'clock, but towards noon the sky again became densely clouded and some flakes of snow fell. A letter from Swindon says that that town and neighbourhood was visited yesterday by one of the heaviest snow storms of the whole winter. The snow fell from about half-past six in the morning without intermission until half-past twelve at noon, and it is believed that there would have been between two and three feet of snow had not a rapid thaw set in before the storm had ceased. The *Birmingham Post* says :—In Birmingham the day began with a frost, helped by a bitter north-east wind; then, by way of a change, we had rain, followed by hail and snow, and last night, to complete the round, it froze again. The Clent Hills were yesterday morning covered with snow. Hailstorms occurred during the day. At Stourbridge and at Halesowen the country was white over with snow. At Dudley there were frequent snow showers. Taking another direction in the Midland district, in the neighbourhood of Buxton, where invalids resort for warmer quarters, the whether was most bleak. The country all round presented the appearance of winter, the hills being covered with snow. At Buxton one and two o'clock in the day a blinding snowstorm.

LATEST TELEGRAMS PUBLISHED IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE GREEK FRONTIER.

PARIS, May 2.—The *Republique Francaise* to-day publishes a telegram from Vienna, stating that Austria has accepted the proposals contained in M. Waddington's note concerning the Greek frontier. A Berlin telegram published by the same paper states that the Commission for the delimitation of the Russo-Roumanian frontier at Arab Tabia is opposed to the views of Roumania, considering that Arab Tabia forms part of Silistria.

AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The Democratic Caucus Committees are understood to have decided to repass the Army Bill, with its political clauses so modefied as not to abridge the powers of the Federal civil officers to protect elections, thereby partially obviating President Hayes's objections. The employment of the military for keeping the peace at the polling-places would, however, still be prohibited.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 1.—The letter from the Czar brought by General Obrutscheff to the Sultan is understood to be couched in very friendly terms, and to guarantee the complete execution of the Treaty of Berlin. General Obrutscheff proceeds shortly to Roumelia to inform the Bulgarians of the Czar's intentions, and to communicate the proclamation from his Majesty of which he is the bearer.

Prince Dondoukoff-Korsakoff, on his return from Livadia, will proceed to Sophia in order to receive the Prince of Bulgaria.

The Porte invited the International Commission at Philippopolis to arrange with the Russian authorities for the transfer of the administration of Roumelia and for a provisional organization pending the installation of Aleko Pasha, the Governor-General of Roumelia. The Commission having, however, declined to accede to this demand, on the ground that they were without instructions, the Porte has now opened direct negotiations with the Russian Government on the subject.

The Ottoman Government would probably assent to the continuance for a short time of the Russian administration, until Aleko Pasha's Government had commenced working regularly.

PARLIAMENT, MAY 2.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE ZULU WAR.

EARL GRANVILLE asked if the Government had any further statement to make with regard to the conditions of peace with Cetewayo. News had been received that the Zulu King had sought overtures of peace, but it appeared that all discretion had been taken away from Sir Bartle Frere, unless a subsequent despatch had been sent to him.

Earl Cadogan said it was true that Sir Bartle Frere had been told by the Secretary of State to avoid taking, as far as possible, any decided step until he had instructions from her Majesty's Government, still in the same paragraph the Secretary of State desired to have the opinion of his Excellency as to whether the time for action had arrived. The Government were desirous that the military operations should be directed at the earliest moment in a manner that would be consistent with the safety of the colony and the honour of the British arms. His lordship read a telegram stating that Sir Bartle Frere had arrived at Pretoria, that all was well, and that there was no further news from Natal.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

CONSULAR APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. J. Holms gave notice that he will on Monday ask the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether a number of appointments of consuls and other officers have recently been made to Asia Minor, what the appointments are, and what the salaries.

THE QUEEN AND SIR BARTLE FRERE.

Mr. Hutchinson will on Monday ask the Secretary for the Colonies whether it is true, as stated by the *Cape Argus*, that the Queen has written an autograph letter to Lady Frere expressing her satisfaction with the conduct of Sir Bartle Frere. (Opposition cheers.)

SIR ROBERT PEEL AND THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

Sir R. Peel said he wished before putting the question of which he had given notice to make a personal explanation. Since his arrival from the country a few minutes ago he had received a letter from the Chancellor of the Exchequer referring to the most courteous terms; and he assured the right hon. gentleman that he never intended to hint the slightest insinuation in respect to his absence from the House on Wednesday, and but for another incident he should have withdrawn his question until it was convenient to the Chancellor to be present. So far from wishing to make any reflection upon the right hon. gentleman, he wished to bear his tribute to the courtesy, the good temper, and patient forbearance which had characterised the leader of the House in the discharge of the arduous duties of that position. (Hear, hear.) But he (Sir Robert) must allude to another matter. On Tuesday he gave public notice of his question, and remained in the House for some time after; but nothing was said to him that night, and when he saw the notice of his question on Wednesday it had been made to read as if he had sympathy with the Nihilist conspiracy in Russia. Nothing was further from his intention than that, and he of course declined to put that question. In the original question he introduced the name of the present member for Greenwich, in accordance with precedent, and that had been omitted; but in the question of the Neapolitan cruelties were those cruelties to be remembered? She (Queen Victoria) were asked in the House, not because a satisfactory answer was expected, but in order to call attention to the subject and to strike a chord in the country.

The Speaker said that the right hon. baronet was passing beyond the bounds of an explanation necessary to make his question understood, and he must call him to order. (Hear, hear.)

Sir Robert Peel said he did not expect to get a satisfactory reply—("Order")—but he put the question in order to draw attention to the subject. He asked whether, inasmuch as some years ago, in the interests of humanity, the Government of the day took steps to mitigate the horrors of the State prosecutions of the Neapolitan Government, her Majesty's present Government propose to take any steps, in the interests of humanity, towards mitigating the severities of the State prosecutions now being carried on in Russia.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, after a brief allusion to his explanation given last evening, and his recognition of the kindly manner in which he had been personally spoken of, said: With regard to the question, I can only say that the Government have not received any communication on the subject of these prosecutions that is now said to be going on in Russia; and it would not be consistent with the sections of Worship considered that the section clearly referred to works which might already be in existence when the Act was passed, and which would be exempted from prosecution while the necessary improvement were being carried out in them. The Ganges Jute Mill had been in existence for only three years. As from the evidence of the defendant's own witnesses it appeared that the furnaces had been somewhat loosely constructed, and having regard to the nature of the nuisance, his Worship found the defendant guilty of the charge of using a smoking chimney; but as it had been proved that various attempts had been made to lessen the smoke, the punishment inflicted would be only a nominal one. The Court sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 5. The opinion of the

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and risk of Bhagwan Dadu,

H. B. M.'s 2-horse clocks, per "Benledi."

Messrs. BENNETT, and Co. are instructed by Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.'s Trustees to sell by Public Auction at their office No 14, Elphinstone Circle, a quantity of office furniture consisting of tables, chairs, cupboards, iron safes, &c., &c.

The sale will take place at 1 p.m., on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, and the property will be on view three days previously.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 21st May, 1879.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 24th instant, sale commencing 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at his residence, Love Lane, Mazagon, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, a strong serviceable buggy with a strong grey Arab horse, the property of J. P. Pearson, Esq., the same comprising plain glassware, handsome white and gold flower white pink gold and painted dessert, and white and gold breakfast services, best electro-plated, dish covers, spoons and forks, toaster cruiser, tea pail, salt cellars, ivory handled, Sole knife and fork, Mappin's cutlery, and handsomely carved and French polished furniture comprising inter alia a set of sub-stantial carved blackwood dining table in 3 pieces for 18 persons, pier side dressing and washstand tables, sofa and reclining couches, tete-a-tete, drawing room easy rocking, folding arm and without arm chairs, side board, whatnot, ottoman writing table, teapoy, sewing coir, camphor wood chest of drawers, almyrah, cabinet, prose, dining and shaving glasses, a wash hand table with marble top and real China furniture, single and folding screens, hat stand, Brussel's carpet, large elegant hanging table and hanging lamps, table ornaments, bath disposes, and 4 cochroom furniture and utensils, books, plants, &c., &c.

A serviceable buggy with a strong grey Arab horse and harness.

Chikalgras are ready and the property is on view.

SALE OF JEWELLERY.

On SUNDAY, the 25th instant at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the Administrator General the jewellery and other effects of the late Kooshabai, comprising gold ear rings, chitlee pany, earrings and neck chain, silver wrist and arm ornaments and bangles, copper utensils, carpets, &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 21st May 1879.

NOTICES.

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette* Paper—ONE RUPEE.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE FOR MAY 1879.

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Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.

☞ *The* GUIDE *has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage.*

THE *GUIDE* contains, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the B. B. & C. I. R., G. I. P., East Indian, Sind, Punjab and Delhi, Indus Valley State, Nizam State, Madras and the several other lines of Railway.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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Madras to Arcotkari Chatram and back.
Madras to Chittoor Ghatram and back.
Madras to Pondicherry, Cuddalore, Dindigal and back.
Arcotkari to Conjeveram and back.
Arcotkari to Tuticorin and back.
Calcutta to Kidderpore.
Calcutta to Garden Reach.
Calcutta to Kooshtea and back.
Kooshtea to Dumdumkah and back.
Kooshtea to Sahebgunge and back.
Northern State Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies :—
P. and O. Co.
Messrs. Hamilton.
Apcar's Rangoon Lloyd's
Rangoon Steam Navigation Co.
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British India Steam Navigation Co.
Irrawaddy Flotilla.
Messrs. Ritchie and H Company.
Inland Steam Navigation Co.
Routes by Steamer.
Routes in Bombay Presidency, &c.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. P. and the Punjab.
Beyond the Punjab.
Beyond Phulera to Meerwa.
Beyond Delhi to Rewaree.
Beyond Agra to Bhurtpur.
Dholpoor to Gwalior.
Agra to Bhurtpur.
Agra to Nusseerabad.
Agra to Nusseerabad, Landour and Nynee Tal.
Cawnpore to Lucknow and Burrampore.
Allahabad to Benares in Lahore.
Benares to Sultanpur (Cashmere).
Benares to Calcutta.
Sporting Mail Line.
Table of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, Cabs, &c. in Bombay.
Table of Fares for Hackeries.
Table of Fares for Tramway Cars.
Table of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

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Allahabad.....Kellner & Co.
Benares.....Railway Refreshment Room.
Agra.....Do. do.
Cawnpore.....Railway Refreshment Room.
Lucknow (Oude).....Oude Observer.
Burrampore.....Cawnpore Dooabkey.
Publishers.....Messrs. Allen & Co.
London.....G. Street, 30, Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, 8, Bedford Street, Lud gate Circus, E. C.
Malta.....Messrs. Watson & Co., Adelphi Terrace, 7 and 7 Mount Road; and Railway Station.
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Monte Video.....Monte Video Times.
Shahabad.....Messrs. Hoare Miller & Co.
Queenstown.....Queenstown & Co.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(*Madras Athenæum.*)

The issue of this Guide for the current month is an example and will put up as the previous numbers, an obviously indispensable, of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The information at present stage of India is a very useful compendium of valuable. The completeness and variety of information of this publication refined the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting such various information.

BANKS

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VERY sound and of splendid aroma, at Rs. 8 per dozen Quarts. Apply to
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FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, a FRESH CONSIGNMENT of the above. Quarts at Rs. 5 per dozen.

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Montferrant Claret of 46 to 50 Galls. Hhd.		Rs. 170
St. Emilion do.	do. do.	,, 220
St. Julien do.	do. do.	,, 276
Medoc per dozen quarts		,, 15
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Margaux do.	do.	,, 24

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Cognac Vieux per dozen	Rs. 18
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ARE
AGENTS IN INDIA
FOR
BASS'S CHAMPAGNE PALE ALE,
BOTTLED BY READ BROTHERS, LONDON.

THE FINEST ALE IN INDIA.

"*Bull-Dog*" *Trade-mark—Bass's Label.*
NEW SEASON'S BEER.
NET CASH. CREDIT.
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In casks of 3 dos. qts. ..per dos. 4 0..5 4 } Duties included
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BY READ BROTHERS, LONDON.
'HARP" & "BULL-DOG" LABELS.

THE "BULL-DOG" BOTTLING.
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READ BROTHERS, of London, the sole originators and duly registered joint owners of this Bottling Mark, beg purchasers of "BULL DOG" Ale and Stout to see that their name is on the labels otherwise it is NOT bottled by them, as it always has been.

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Do. do.	,,	16 per case of 2 dos pints.
Do. Lafitte	,,	22 per dos. Qts.
Les Canons	,,	18 per dos. Qts.
Do. do.	,,	29 per case of 2 dos. pints.
Chateau Leoville	,,	20 per dos. Qts.

* HOCKS :—FROM G. M. PABSMANN SOHN, MAYNE.

Geisenheimer	,,	20 per dos. Qts.
Liebfraumilch	,,	24 ,,
Do.	,,	27 per case of 2 dos. pt. 1s.
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Hochheimer	,,	30 ,,
Rudesheimer	,,	30 ,,
Do.	,,	33 per case of 2 dos. pints.
Marcobrunner	,,	35 per dos. Qts.
Do.	,,	38 per case of 2 dos. pints.
Queen Victoria Berg	,,	38 per dos. Qts.

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Norway Pale Ale	Rs.	18 per case of 3 dos. Qts.
IND COOPE & Co.'s PALE ALE....	Rs.	20 per Cask of 4 dos. qts.

Just landed, ex Coconada, a small consignment of Cairo Expedition PALE ALE, at Rs. 5 per dozen stone bottles.

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Rogene Oliequot's Carte Blanche	Rs.	42 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Ditto ditto	Rs.	46 per doz quarts
F. Giesler & Co.'s *Champagne*..	Rs.	55 per case of 2 per dos. Qts.

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Fromy and Rogéo's *** Cognac....	Rs.	30 per dos. Qts.
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Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Apples, Apricots, Grapes Rs. 12 per dozen tins.

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DIRECT FROM VIENNA.
(*Quality Guaranteed*)
AND
BRIAR WOOD PIPES
Of the Celebrated
G. B. D. BRAND.
(Prize Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.)
Forming the most extensive, and unequalled selection ever imported, comprising all the latest novelties, and samples (CHOICE, UNIQUE and HANDSOME,) too numerous to particularize.

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Consisting of
CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES,
CIGAR AND CIGARETTE HOLDERS,
COMPANIONS.
CHAKMAKS, CHIBOUKS,
POUCHES, JARS,
AUGDANS, &c. &c.,
An early inspection is respectfully invited.

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5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

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LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,
LEA & PERRINS,
which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

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A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy Rs. 100.
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A large assortment of Ladies' and Children's Socks and Stockings in all sizes and fashionable colours.

Ladies' Linen Collars, New shapes .....Rs. 5 per dozen.

Gentlemen's Silk, Cotton, and Merino Hosiery of every description.

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A Very Large Stock of British Oak Work,
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OR
OXY-SULPHIDE OF ZINC PAINT,
MANUFACTURED BY
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Covers 125 per cent. more than Oxide Zinc.
Covers 100 per cent. more than White Lead.
It retains its Whiteness under all conditions.
A Red Heat will not destroy it.
Will never Blister.
Is Non-poisonous—Has no Smell.
Has no Chemical Action upon Metals.

The Patent Zinc White, or substitute for Lead, invented and patented by Mr. Thomas Griffiths, of Oxton, Liverpool, received the highest possible praise at the Meetings of "The Society of Arts and Manufactures," London, and "The Social Science Congress."

THE Manufacture of "GRIFFITHS' PATENT WHITE" formed the subject of a lecture at the Society of Arts in the Spring of 1877, and has been reported upon by the leading scientific Chemists, Paint Merchants, Decorators, &c., &c.; was brought before the International Congress of Hygiene, at Paris, in August 1878, by Professor Lutschaunig and Dr. Phipson; and in the same month before the British Association, in Dublin; in October, a paper was read upon it at the Social Science Congress in Cheltenham, by Dr. Bartlett; and it was the subject of a paper read during the session of 1878 of the Paris Academy of Science. At the Paris International Exhibition, 1878, the highest distinction which was conferred upon paints, viz., The only Silver Medal, was awarded to it, and at the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain it obtained the Prize Medal. It has been most favourably reported on in the "Lancet," "Engineering," "Engineer," "Builder," "Architect," "Chemical News," "Sanitary Record," "Society of Arts Journal," "Scientific American," "Journal of Chemical Society," "Moniteur," "L'Exposition de Paris," "Lloyd's Official List," "New York Tribune," "New York Times," "Comptes-Rendus," of the French Academy of Science, &c., &c. Copies of any of the above reports can be had on application; also samples for trial.

So great has been the demand for it since its introduction, that the proprietors, who were producing about 25 TONS PER WEEK in Liverpool, have been compelled to purchase Extensive Works in London, where they can manufacture about 50 TONS EXTRA PER WEEK. They have also had to secure sufficient room to increase the production to 200 tons weekly, making them the largest producers of White Pigment in Europe.

WHITE LEAD possesses only one good property, viz., "covering power," it is poisonous, soon loses its opacity, and turns yellow with Sewer and other Gases, and prejudicially affects Iron and other metals.

OXIDE ZINC has scarcely half the covering power of lead, but it is whiter and retains its colour.

GRIFFITHS' PATENT ZINC WHITE has all the *good* properties of both the above without any of their drawbacks, viz., it has far more body than Lead, has double that of Oxide Zinc, has the same whiteness, will never change colour even in sulphuretted hydrogen (which destroys lead) and does not lose its opacity by age. It is calcined at a red heat in its manufacture, hence is almost indestructible, and, of course, will stand any variation of climate. Its durability is such that it is admirably adapted for protecting Iron, Wooden or Cement Structures in any exposed situations, from the effects of the weather.

PROFESSOR PHIPSON says: "It is one of the most ingenious and useful discoveries of modern times."

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Solid Oak, 4 Octaves	Rs.	100
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Church Harmonium, Massive Oak case, Handsomely carved consoles. Size 4 feet 6 in by 2 feet 5 in.; height 3 feet 3 in. Five rows of Vibrators with eighteen Stops, Expression and Grand Jeu. Bass.—Cor Anglais, Bourdon, Clarion, Bassoon, Violoncello, Saxophone, Sourdine, Forte. TREBLE.—Flute Clarinette, Fife, Hautboy, Musette Celeste, Tremolo, Forte. The whole of the mechanism is made on an improved system, which adds greatly to the solidity and roundness of tone, and diminishes the chances of derangement when exposed to damp and to varying temperature..... Net Cash.. 500

In Oak Case, 4 Octaves, Compass C to C, with 7 Stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector zinc bottom.....		250
In handsome Walnut Case, Compass C to C, with 7 Stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom.....		300
In Oak Case, Stops, zinc bottom C to C with 8 stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom.....		300
In handsome Walnut, &c., Compass C to C, with 8 stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom.....		500
In Ebony and Gold ditto.		500

New Alexandre Organ.

Solid Walnut Resonant Case, Type C, Compass, 5 Octaves, F to F, Size 3 feet 6 inches wide, 1 foot 5 inches deep ; 3 feet 2 inches high, 3 stops.....	Net Cash Rs.	400
Solid Walnutwood Resonant Case, Compass, 5 Octaves, F to F, 9 Stops—Flute, Lisbutch Gedact, Diapason, Vox Humana, Gamba, Diapason, Principal, Sub Bass, Automatic Swell. The tone is soft and full. The wind easily sustained.....	Net Cash Rs.	600

American Organs.
BY MASON AND HAMLIN.

MASON and HAMLIN'S American Organ ; Five Octaves, Double Reed ; Five Stops, Automatic Swell, Knee Swell, Self-adjusting Reed Valves ; Improved Bellows ; Ivory fronts to Keys ; Clothed Mortises, &c., Patent Resonant Case, Panelled front and sides best finish, Walnut Case..... Rs. 550

UPRIGHT RESONANT CASE. Length 4 feet 3 inches ; Height, 3 feet 7 inches ; Depth 2 feet.—Two and one-fifth rows of Vibrators, with Octave Coupler, Sub-Bass, and Full Organ Knee Stop.—Five Stops—Diapason, Viola, Melodia, Flute, Sub-Bass, Vox Humana, Octave Coupler, Forte. TREBLE.—Flute, Clarionette, Fife, Hautboy, Musette Celeste, Tremolo, Forte. The whole of the mechanism is made on an improved system, which adds greatly to the solidity and roundness of tone, and diminishes the chances of derangement when exposed to damp and to varying temperature..... Net Cash.. 500

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